THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,710—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1889.

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Qts.	pts.	
2-8	1-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien
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"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are, the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday. 1889.
BL	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	10th ,, Friday.
	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	20th Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th ,,
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
PESHAWUR ..	3927	600	L. H. Moule	2th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	26th ,,
CORONANDEL	4482	800	J. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4008	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES.....	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th August 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE;

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE.....	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.
D. BALDUINO.....	5,000	800	20th Oct.	20th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.	10th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 9th September 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 9, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger	4,600	650	5th Sept.
AMPHITRITE.....	L. Lemisich ...	4,200	600	5th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail o
ORION.....	B. Vidos.....	3,500	550	10th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA.	F. Kossovitch..	4,200	600	14th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th Aug. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY. FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th September 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway from Marseilles to London.
Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 10th September.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of CARTHAGE," 2,650 Tons, Capt. FRAME, will SAIL from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on or about the 20th September. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two Berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
„ Overland Summary
„ Weekly Budget
„ Bi-weekly
[redacted]
[redacted]ions issuing from the
[redacted], MADON & Co.,
[redacted]t Street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on 8th September, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 1st September, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th September, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th September.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 2nd September.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 7th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th August, 1889. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUTTON'S NEW SEASON'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea	Portulaca	Marigold	Candytuft
Mignonette	Balsam	Antirrhinum	Aster.
Nasturtium	Stocks	Convolvulus	Nemophila,

Cash Price Rs. 4-12. &c.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 20 packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea	Balsam	Convolvulus	Dianthus
Mignonette	Zinnia	Candytuft	Larkspur
Nasturtium	Poppy	Aster	Stock
Nemophila	Sweet William.	Phlox	Marigold.

Cash Price Rs. 7. &c.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 24 packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans	Cucumber	Carrot 2 sorts	Parsley
Beet	Celery	Lettuce	Peas, 3 sorts
Brocoli	Cauliflower	Mustard	Radish, 2
Cabbage	Cress	Onion	sorts.
			Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-12.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 40 packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans	Cress	Kohl Rabi	Peas
Beet	Carrot	Leek. Onion	Radish
Borecole	Cauliflower	Lettuce	Spinach
Brocoli	Celery	Mustard	Turnip
Cabbage	Cucumber	Parsley	V. Marrow,

Cash Price Rs. 9. &c.

The Seeds are specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve, unimpaired, the power of germination, and prevent disappointment.
We have Messrs. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.
Special Agents for Messrs. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Ladies' Sets, consisting of Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel and Fork	4 0 to 5 8	
Gentlemen's Set, consisting of Spade, Rake and Hoe		6 0
Shears, various sizes	3 8 to 7 0	
Bill Hooks, cast steel, 7 in. Re. 1-8 ; 8 in.		2 0
Pruning or Gardening Scissors	2 0 to 5 0	
Vine or Grape Scissors	1 8 to 3 0	
Budding Knives with Ivory handles	2 0 to 3 8	
Pruning Knives with curved blades and buck horn handles	2 4 to 2 12	
Flower Gatherers	2 0 to 4 8	
Holborn Garden Pump, throws a continuous stream 40 feet		6 8

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after the 1st September next the TELEPHONE CALL OFFICE at the Small Causes Court will only be OPEN to HOLDERS of TICKETS to be had at the Offices of the Undersigned at the usual charge of Rs. 20 per annum, or on payment of a fee of two annas for each conversation.
BENN, ASHLEY & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay Telephone Co., Ld.
28th August 1889.

PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 2nd September 1889, at 3 o'clock p.m.
By Order,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

A FEW JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS, including Judgeships, are to be made in a State in Kattyawar. Salaries varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. Applications with testimonials are invited before 10th September from men who have passed the LL.B., Subordinate Judges' or District Pleaders' examination. Address "B. JUDICIAL," care of this paper.
Bombay, 30th August 1889.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned is AUTHORIZED by the NAWAB MUNIR-UL-MULK BAHADUR, of Hyderabad (Deccan), to give public notice that he will not hold himself RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by Dadabhoy Rustomjee Vachha, Sorabjee Dadabhoy Vachha, or any other person whatsoever, in the name of his late Brother, the Nawab Sir Salar Jung, after the 5th of July last, on which date his deceased Brother left Poona for Hyderabad.
A. W. FORBES,
Attorney for the Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk.
Hyderabad, 28th August 1889.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform Ladies that she SUPPLIES WET NURSES and DOMESTIC SERVANTS to all parts of India and England, and also takes entire charge of Infants in her Nursery at moderate rates.
The business is of several years' standing and possesses good testimonials. Apply to
MRS. M. MOLESWORTH,
Wet Nurse and Servants' Agency, Agra.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees 40 per share, free of Income Tax, for the half-year ending 30th June 1889, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, on the paid-up capital of the Company, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd September next, to registered shareholders on production of Share Certificates between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors.
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 15th August 1889.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th August to 2nd September 1889, both days inclusive.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

CRICKET KIT.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Boys' ..... each Re. 1-10 to	3 0
Do. Single Cane ..... each	7 0
Do. Double Cane ..... ,,	8 8
Do. Treble Cane ..... ,,	10 8
Do. All Cane ..... ,,	13 0
Frowd's Driver ..... ,,	15 8
Patent Exceller ..... ,,	14 8
STUMPS for Boys' use ..... Per set	2 8
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Balls ,,	3 12
Do. With Brass Ferrules..... ,,	6 0
Do. do. and Iron Points ,,	7 0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c ..... each	13 8
Boy's Set, complete in box.....	10 8

	Rs. a.
BALLS, Boys,' each Re. 1-8 to.....	2 0
Do. Duke's Double Seam ..... each	4 0
Do. do. Treble Seam ..... ,,	5 8
Do. Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam ,,	3 8
Do. do. Treble Seam. ,,	4 8
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured ..... ,,	5 4
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated. Per pair	7 4
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber ... ,,	7 4
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, Strong Green Cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock ,,	16 0
LEG GUARDS. Chamois Skin..... ,,	8 4
SHOES, fitted with Spikes..... ,,	12 8

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Best English make, Men's.....each	7 0
Do. do. Cork-handled, Men's ,,	8 8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a Screw Adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung ,,	15 0
Do. do. Champion Match, Plain Strung..... ,,	10 8
Do. do. do. Double Strung ,,	12 0
Do. do. do. Cork Handled. ,,	11 0
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the Latest Pattern ,,	12 8
Do. The Demon Slazenger's ,,	13 0
Do. The Victor Fortnam's ,,	12 8
Do. Cane and Ash ,,	13 8
Do. Ayre's Champion ,,	13 4

	Rs. a.
BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match. per doz.	8 8
Do. do. do. Champion, ,,	9 0
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ,,	12 8
Do. Ayre's do. ,,	10 8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in deal wood case ..... per set	47
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½ Regulation Club..... each	12 0
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws ,,	8 8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles .....per pair	11 0

FOOT-BALL.

ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with best hide leather, specially dressed	Rs. a.
No. 4—26 in. circumference .....each	7 0
No. 5—28 in. do. ,,	8 0
No. 6—30 in. do. ,,	9 0
No. 7—32 in. do. ,,	10 0
RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price the same as Association Balls.	

GOLF.

	Rs. a
BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28.....per doz.	10 8
CLEEKS ..... each	5 8
IRONS Lofting or Pitching..... ,,	5 8
IRON or Brass Niblicks ..... ,,	5 8
PLAY CLUBS ..... ,,	4 8
PUTTERS ..... ,,	4 8
SPOONS, Long, Middle, Short & Brassy ,,	4 8

RACKETS, FENCING, QUOITS, FISHING TACKLE,
BADMINTON, FIVES, POLO, SPORTING AMMUNITION.
COMPLETE LISTS FREE BY R. O. P.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED,

DEALERS IN ALL GOODS CONNECTED WITH MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

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SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

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MOST COMPLETE IN INDIA.

BEING constantly in touch with all the Principal Manufacturers, we are in receipt of NEW INVENTIONS and IMPROVED APPARATUS, simultaneously with their Introduction at Home—a matter of great Importance and Value to Surgeons practising in India.
A carefully Revised and profusely Illustrated Catalogue of

INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,

Forwarded Post Free on Application, containing full Descriptions and Prices of the above, comprising amongst others :—

Instruments for

CAPITAL AND MINOR OPERATIONS,

Amputations, Necrosis, &c.

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ANTISEPTIC APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

	Rs. a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks ... ...Per doz.	6 12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks ... ... ,,	8 8
Extra Super ,, ... ,,	11 8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes ... ,,	13 8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes ... ... ,,	15 8
Light Colours, fancy stripes ... ... ,,	22 8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool ... ... ,,	23 8

DRESS SOCKS.

	Rs. a.
Black spun, equal to best silk Embroidered ... ...Per pair,	4 8
Plain Colours Do. ... ,,	3 8
Fancy Stripes Do. ... ,,	3 8
Best Black Silk Embroidered ... ,,	8 8
Fancy Stripes Do. ... ,,	10 8

MERINO SOCKS.

	Rs. a.
Fine Merino, assorted colours ... ...Per doz.	15 8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comportable Sock ... ... ,,	22 8
Cashmere Extra Super, Navy Blue, Maroon, a splendid sock ... ... ,,	30 0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey assorted stripes, a splendid article ,,	20 0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes ,,	18 8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure wool ,,	25 0
Hand Knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting ,,	30 0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

	Rs. a.
All-wood Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made Per pair	3 12
Ribbed, Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article ,,	4 8
Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made ,,	3 12
Navy Cotton ,,	3 8

UNDERVESTS.

	Rs. a.
Fine Gauze vests, for hot weather ... 6 for	12 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made ... 6 for	30 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool, shrinkless and non-irritating ... each	7 8
Summer Merino Vests ... ... 6 for	39 0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear ... 6 for	39 0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves 6 for	45 0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm ... 6 for	39 0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.

UNDERPANTS.

	Rs. a.
Gauze Merino Pants, very fine... ... 6 for	33 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating ...Per pair	10 8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino ... ... 6 for	33 0
Stout Merino, for English wear ... ... 6 for	39 0
Stout Brown Merino Pants ... ... 6 for	51 0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm ... 6 for	39 0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.

CARDIGAN JACKETS

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ... ...Rs. 10 8 and 12 0
Warm Mufflers ... ... „ 2 12 and 3 0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches ; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS

OF

MESSRS. SCHEIDMAYER AND SOEHNE,

STUTGART, ESTBLISHED 1809.

STILL ANOTHER VICTORY.

GOLD MEDAL—Melbourne Exhibition, 1889.

(HIGHEST AWARD.)

SOLD FOR CASH OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM OR ON HIRE.

PIANOS ON HIRE tuned and kept in order, free of charge.
OLD PIANOS thoroughly renovated, equal to new.
PIANOS tuned in a perfect manner
BY
THOROUGHLY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

"THE SOLID GRAND PLAIN SQUARE" PIANO.	"THE SOLID SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE" PIANO.	"THE SOLID BOUDOIR" PIANOFORTE.
For cash with order, Rs. 710.	For cash with order, Rs. 780.	For cash with order, Rs. 1,350.
On the Hire System.	On the Hire System.	On the Hire System.
By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 66 each, amounting to Rs. 792 ; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 35 each, amounting to Rs. 840.	By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 72 each, amounting to Rs. 864 ; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 38 each, amounting to Rs. 912.	By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 125 each, amounting to Rs. 1,500 ; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 70 each, amounting to Rs. 1,680
Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra.	Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra.	Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra.
Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.	Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.	Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.

Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA. } MARCKS & CO., LD. { 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

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GENERAL MERCHANTS.
No. 1, Sirdar's Mansions, Apollo Bunder.
BOMBAY.
PURE AND UNADULTERATED "SIROCCO" DRIED DARJEELING TEA.
RICH, FRAGRANT AND MELLOW.
DIRECT FROM THE GARDEN.

These Teas are now procurable at the above shop at the following prices :—

Orange Pekoe	..... Rs.	1 4	per lb.
Pekoe	..... ,,	1 0	,,
Pekoe Souchong	..... ,,	0 14	,,
Garden Mixture	..... ,,	0 14	,,
Family Mixture		0 10	
Pekoe Fannings	..... ,,	0 10	,,

Fresh Ground Best Mocca and Ceylon Coffee is also procurable at the Shop, Re. 1 per lb.
Lovers of a pure and fragrant Cup of Tea should give the above a trial.

A TRIAL IS THE BEST TEST.

BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
No. 1, Sirdars' Mansions, Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

BALLY PAPER MILLS Co., Ld., CALCUTTA.

MAKERS OF

BADAMIES	BROWNS	BLOTTINGS
PRINTING, SUPR.	PRINTING, MEDIUM	PRINTING, COMMON
CARTRIDGES	COLOURS	COVER PAPERS.

ALSO WRITINGS

TO WHICH SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED THEY ARE :

1. UNIFORM IN FINISH. More pleasant to write upon with any pen than either the highly glazed or rough antique so often sold in Indian markets.
2. UNIFORM IN COLOUR. The shade is suited to the climate, and does not deteriorate like English papers.
3. SIMILAR IN TEXTURE AND HARDNESS to English tub-sized papers, and 2 annas per lb. cheaper.
4. GENUINE PAPERS, and consequently more durable than many imported papers which look well but give no satisfaction to the user.

Large stocks of all classes are kept, and special rates given for contract orders.

C. MACDONALD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m,
VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS.
A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.

19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

[redacted] ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. LABOURDONNAIS are hereby informed that she is discharging her cargo in the Prince's Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent into the office before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

GUSTAVE RAT,
Agent, Messageries Maritimes Co.
Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

WE have THIS DAY ESTABLISHED a BRANCH of our firm at

75, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MR. TH. ILLEK and MR. M. OSTERMAYER are AUTHORIZED TO SIGN the firm by procuration.

ERNSTHAUSEN & Co.,
London and Calcutta.
1st September 1889.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, 7th September 1889, at 3 p.m, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1889.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To approve of the appointment made by the Board of Directors of Mr. Lakhmidas Bhimji as a Director of the Company.
4. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 9th to 21st September 1889, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કંપની.

i.e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS, AND Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 30th August 1889.

ALPINE CONSERVE.

TO BRAIN WORKERS.

TONIC AND INVIGORATING.

For Loss of Memory, Forgetfulness, Mental Exhaustion, Incapacity for Study, Inability to fix attention, Alpine Conserve is a specific.

One or two pots of Alpine Conserve makes the pale and emaciated face rosy and blooming, and strengthens the constitution shattered by nervous weakness.

Alpine Conserve is palatable (purely vegetable). It is made up of drugs which makes the Alpine Conserve a brain, muscle, and blood tonic.

PER POT Re. 1.

Can be had of—Bombay and Poona, Messrs. Cooper, Maden & Co., and Messrs. J. Brothers & Co.; Kalbadevi and Crawford Market, C. N. Patell & Co.; Fort, Parsee Bazar Street, Mr. B. F. Dustoor.

SIMPSON AND COMPANY,

201, Mount Road,

MADRAS,

COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.,

AND TO

H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN, G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & Co. have pleasure in inviting the attention of the residents of the Bombay Presidency to their large and varied stock of new Carriages suitable for all occasions. Being built in the country under European supervision, they can guarantee them equal to, and better adapted for, many imported Carriages, while the prices, taking Exchange and Freight into consideration, are from 25 to 50 per cent. less. The most recent improvements in style and construction are made use of, and adopted by them to the wants of their constituents. While the advantage of their being readily accessible enables purchasers to visit their Establishment and choose the carriage that is most suitable for their requirements.

Simpson & Co. have a large stock of Victorias, Barouches, and Landaus suitable for Gulf and Persian horses either finished or building.

Broughams in all Styles.

State and Semi-State Carriages for all occasions.

SIMPSON and Co. have now in Stock Clarences, Cee-spring Landaus, and Barouches suitable for Reception and other State occasions.

State and Dress Harness ready at short notice.

201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

FLOR DE COROMANDEL.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
For the above
CELEBRATED CIGARS.
PRICES.

	Per 100 Rs. a.
FLOR DE COROMANDEL, No. 1 ...	4 0
Do. „ 2 ...	3 12
Do. „ 3 ...	3 8
Do. 6 inches long...	5 4

Liberal Discount to purchasers of 1,000 and upwards.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GRAND SQUARE

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

BY R. LIPP AND SOHN, STUTTGART.

These deservedly popular Instruments have been sent to all parts of India, and have given satisfaction everywhere. In the driest climates, and again in the most humid, they have always exhibited the most uniform and solid staying qualities. They are easy to the Touch, brilliant in Tone, and iron-bound throughout, with perfect Check-Repeating Action, and are *Manufactured especially for India to order.*

Price, Rs. 650.

Tin-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25,

or

on the HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.

Particulars on application.

SOLE AGENT,
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DIRECTORY

FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE KAISER-I-HIND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND DIVIDEND of Rupees (60) sixty per share and Bonus on shareholders' contributions for the year ending 30th June 1889 have been declared and made payable on and after the 2nd September 1889 at the registered Office of the Company, on production of share certificates, to those shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

By Order,
JEEWANDAS MOOLJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st August 1889. Agents.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH DIVIDEND of Rupees (25) Twenty-five per Share (being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum) for the half-year ending 30th June 1889 has been declared and made payable on and after the 2nd September 1889 at the Registered Office of the Company on production of share certificates, to those shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

By Order,
JEEWANDASS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st August 1889.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH (INTERIM) DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half Share, for the First Half Year ending 30th June 1889 is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummun Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 9th instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 4th instant, on production share certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1889.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 11th instant, both days inclusive.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

શ્રી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June 1889 of Rs. 30 per whole share and Rs. 7½ per quarter share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the registered shareholders of this Company on and after THURSDAY, the 5th September 1889, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m. at the registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of share certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કુ.
i. c. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the above company will be closed from 2nd to 9th September 1889, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 31st August 1889.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on TUESDAY, the 10th September 1889, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Letter from the Secretary reporting the Budget transfer sanctioned by the Standing Committee on the 7th August 1889.
2. Sanction to be asked to the grant of Rs. 7,000 to meet the excess up to the end of the current year over the Budget grant for pensions and gratuities.
3. Sanction to be asked to the sale to the Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited, of 51·44 square yards or thereabouts of Municipal land at Fergusson Road at Rs. 6 per yard.
4. Report of the Committee appointed to consider the whole question of saving life in times of epidemics.
5. The Standing Committee's Resolution informing the Corporation that the return of Budget transfers sanctioned by the Committee will in future be presented in the form proposed by the Corporation in its Resolution No. 931, dated 20th May 1888.
6. Letter from Messrs. Aladin Karimji and five other Borah Stall-holders in the Crawford Markets, complaining of enhanced stall rents demanded from them. The Standing Committee's remarks thereon.
7. Letter from Mr N. M. Langrana on the question of the levy by the Bandora Municipality of toll on meat vans. The Standing Committee's remarks thereon.
8. Report of the Committee appointed to consider and report on the question of public lighting.
9. Notice by the Municipal Secretary in accordance with standing order stating that the appointment of auditors will take place in March next.

By order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Office, 31st August 1889.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES upon the WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, BROAD-CLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions. Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

WANTED.

A MANAGER for the Central Provinces Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Limited, established at Nagpur.

He must be a first class Civil and Mechanical Engineer and possess experience in Mill building and setting up of Machinery, &c. Salary Rs. 300 per month, rising to Rs. 500. Further particulars on requisition. Apply at once with testimonials to

BAPURAO DADA, Pleader,
Secretary and Manager of the Central Provinces Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company Limited, Nagpur.
Dated 7th August 1889.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

---

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 215 OF 1889.

DOSSABHAI BEJONJI LAKDAWALLA, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at No. 71, Mody Bay, Frere Road, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay .....Plaintiff,
vs.
OOVERBAI, widow and administratrix of the Estate and effects of MUNCHERJI BEJUNJI LAKDAWALLA, deceased, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at No. 134, Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort in the Island of Bombay.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to an Order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above suit and bearing date the Sixth Day of July One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Muncherji Bejunji Lakdawalla, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, the intestate in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the Twelfth Day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 19th day of August 1889.

CHARLES E. FOX.
Commissioner.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 1lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.—The matchless Tea from COL. HAWES' Tea Estate, Rs. 1-10 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders. MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

APRICOTS in Syrup and Peaches in Juice by Cross and Blackwell's at Re. 1 per tin.—BULL and Co., General Merchants, No. 1, Sirdars' Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

BRACKETS! BRACKETS! Those desirous of decorating their Houses with Wall and Corner Brackets will do well to see our Large Stock from Annas 10. Also Vases, Centre-pieces, and Flower Baskets.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA.—Rose Pekoe, Re. 1-8, and Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. These Teas are highly appreciated by those who try them. —DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A PERFECT PERSIAN and URDU SCHOLAR, with a fair knowledge of English wishes to teach by most simple and rapid rules to Gentlemen at their residences.—CHANDAN RAM, care of Pat Ram Punjabee, Marwari Bazaar, Bombay.

WANTED a CLERK to UNDERSTAND Shipping business. Apply "C-1," care of this office.

WANTED a EUROPEAN SPINNING MASTER for a MILL at Ahmedabad. State salary and antecedents. Address "M.," care of this paper.

A MILL MANAGER, who is a thoroughly practical COTTON SPINNER and MANUFACTURER, will shortly be at liberty for a similar post.—Address, WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Tamarind Lane.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

THE CHURCH of ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION POLICIES.—Absolute Security and low rates of premia. Apply to the Agents, C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BUNGALOW TO LET, with furniture, close to Sea-shore, opposite to Scottish Schools, Mahim. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJI DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

KIPFELS, for AFTERNOON TEA, to-day, PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents :—Phipson & Co.

ON SALE, LANDAULETTE, suitable for a family, in good condition. "Maker" Hall, Longacre, London. Apply 158, Jacob's Circle, Byculla.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or pro-Millinery Establishment, 23, Medows Street, Bombay.

VERY ELEGANT—NEW.—The Flexible Silver BRACELET with WATCH, specially adapted for Ladies. Best make, highest finish.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

JUST ARRIVED.—The new Improved Patent Aristons with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 45.—STEFFENAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING special light Texture, suitable for India wear, English Manufacture, Guaranteed Pure, Undyed Natural Wool.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription.—Rs. 10 per year.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND, 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2 : Postage, 4 annas.

CIVIL SURGEONS AND DISPENSARIES.

PURE COLD-DRAWN MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL in quart bottles, any quantity available.

Price per doz. ..... Rs. 6.
Burning Castor Oil, per maund ..... Rs. 12.

Apply to

SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL PRISON, Allahabad.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
„ COOPER, MADON and Co.,
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

UMBRELLAS.

Myrtle Green, Brown and Black, Rich Twill Silk. { FOX'S PATENT STEEL, LOCK RIB, PARAGON FRAMES. } Superior Sticks, Natural and Silver-mounted Handles.

Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 16-0, Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 40-0.

SUPERIOR QUALITY EXTRA LIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRONOMETERS. New and second-hand, by the best makers, in perfect condition, kept on hand, either for sale or hire. Chronometers most accurately rated.

CLOCKS. Hall, Library, Bracket, Table, Office, Guard-Room, Engine-Room, School, Carriage Decorative, Durbar, Tower, and Miniature Timepieces.

WATCHES. Complicated Repeaters, Chronographs, Clock, Calender and Eight-Day, in gold and silver cases. Plain gold and silver of the highest finish guaranteed, maximum variation 1 minute per month. An immense stock of silver and metal watches to satisfy the most fastidious and exacting for correct timekeepers. Ladies' Watches in enamelled or plain gold and silver cases, fanciful conceits, or disguises in gems.

ALBERTS. A large assortment of favourite patterns for Gentlemen and Ladies. We have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, in gold and silver.

BRELOQUES. Button Hooks, whistles, compasses, seals, pencil cases, cigarette holders, penknives, coins, &c., designed in a hundred fanciful ways but more or less useful, in gold and silver.

RINGS. An inexhaustible variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gem Rings of combined Gems. Any kind of finger rings not in stock manufactured on the premises at the shortest notice. SIGNET Guard Keeper and Wedding Rings in a variety of designs, Monograms, Coat-of-arms, Crest Masonic or other devices, cut on stone or Gold in best style.

BRACELETS. A wide field for selection, from the massive gold bands to the diminutive Porte Bonheur, set with pearls, diamonds and other gems.

EARRINGS. A large variety for choice, set with pearls, pink coral, turquoise o diamonds, hooked, screwed as in *boutons*, or pendant.

BROOCHES. Pretty fancies, both jewelled and plain. The Fichu are light, delicate, and playful variations on the homely theme of the pin, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected of any value.

DEMI SUITS. Brooch and earrings, or pendant and earrings, in plain gold or gemmed with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c., or in combination.

NECKCHAINS. A wide range for choice in the selection of these useful ornaments from the light thread of chain for suspending a small locket to the handsome broad Collarettes, which forms a complete ornament in itself.

LOCKETS. Plain gold, ornamented or gemmed with single gems or set *pave*, that is diamonds crusted all over.

SCARF PINS. A most varied assortment, plain, gold or gemmed, horse shoes, spiders swallows, star whips, and a number of sporting ideas.

STUDS. Links and Solitaires, plain or ornamented fancy patterns, gemmed or un-gemmed. Single Dress studs in diamonds, rubies or pearls, convertible also as scarf pin, stud or ring.

SILVER ELECTRO-PLATE. Jewellery, Bracelets, Bangles, Necklaces, Brooches, &c. The supply was never so varied and beautiful. Extensive additions have recently been made to our Stock of Electro-Plated Ware. In offering it to the Indian public, we have the fullest assurance that they will fully satisfy all the requirements of utility as well as of taste.

CYCLES. Sole Agents in Bombay for the "Rover Safety" Bicycle and Tricycle and th "Roamer" Tricycle. The fastest and finest machines ever built.

REPAIRS to chronometers, clocks, watches, musical boxes, and all mechanical appliances, carefully and accurately attended to by Europeans. Repairs to Jewellery and Spectacles carried out with promptness and despatch.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

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A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary, Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
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Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.

DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock."
8 qualities, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
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4 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
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6 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per dozen quarts.
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4 qualities, from Rs. 42 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
3 qualities, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 22 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein.
2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 19 to Rs. 22 per doz. qts.
2 „ (Sparkling), from Rs. 37 to Rs. 48 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co., Leith
2 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 26 per doz. qts.
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3 qualities, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LD.

CAPITAL ..... Rs. 2,00,000.
In shares of Rs. 25 each.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1882.)

OBJECT—The grant of loans on the security of all descriptions of Property and Jewellery at moderate Rates of Interest.
Shares still available.
For prospectus and forms of application for loans apply to

LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Colaba Causeway, Bombay, 1st August 1889.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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Acting Agent.

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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses
Fire Risks on Mills, and every description of property at LOW RATES.

RITCHIE, STEWART AND Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE. COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT
BOMBA

Funds in Government Se
In

THE Association
Intromissions
situations of Trust
For Prospectuses
D. McLAUC

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	982½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,005xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai..	60,000	3,125	...	17½ do.	£19
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	165

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	585xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	730
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Brent's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co...	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	..	..	240
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	505xd
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	410
Manmar Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	450
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	560
New Indian Press.....	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	87½
Pioneer Press Co.	..	..	..	..	280
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).....	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Bind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	685
KhamgaumManfg.Co	400		250		250nl.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1300
Albert Edward Mills			500	R	400
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	91
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld....	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 224	570
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	430
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	730
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,170
CityofBombay Mfg.Ld	710	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,010
Colaba Land & Mill Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	710
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	500	Rs. 15	645xd.
Coorla S. & W. Ld. ...	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	475
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,000	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	515
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	660xd.
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Gujerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite ..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..
Gujerat S. & W. Co.,	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.....	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	800
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	650xd.
Hingunghat Mill Co.,	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	725
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	730
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,300	500	500	Rs. 25	530xd.
Jamshed Mfg. Co..	1,000	250	125	Rs. 15	310
James Greaves Mill	1,320	500	500	Rs. 2	665xd
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	500	..	..	100
Increased ...	1,483	250	250	Rs. 14	..
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld...	..	900	1,000	..	775
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	970
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	615
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	900	1,000	Rs. 50	975
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 55	149xd.
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	2,027
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Maharaja Mills S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. ..	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	122½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,655
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,217½
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	100	100	..	10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	685
National S. & W. Co	800	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S. & W. Co.	2,000		500		250
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs. 4	65
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,090
Prince of Wales S. ..	3,189		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co..	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	815xd.
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld. ..	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
Sasoon S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld..	1,716	500	500	...	450
Sholapore S.& W.Co .		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soondercas S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	287½
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	385
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	805
Victoria Mfg. Co.,Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S. & Mfg	800	500	500	..	..
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	540

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000	200	200	} 10	200
	{ 750	150	150	} p.ct	142
Badham Pile & Co.,Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	606
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	615
Bombay Ice Co., Ld..	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	79
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,550
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	575
Municipal Bonds ...	...	...	...	p.c.	107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	325
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs	11
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Surety ship	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	250	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	390
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	63xd
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	..
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.c.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	370xd.
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	68
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	100
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	90
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	104
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,365	500	100	Rs. 85	1,240
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	135
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
M. M. Mody & Co.....					48

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	99 5-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.....	103½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debentures Loans	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate.....	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872.....	..
City of Paris Loan	232
Port Trust Bonds.....	961

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-15-6
Crowns	,, 248
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 239
Bar Silver, 17½ be tornees	,, 106-7
Gold Leaf	,, 23-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-11-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-11-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-11-0
Pekin	,, 23-3-0

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	ls. 4 3-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic ...	ls. 4 5-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	ls. 4¾d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	ls. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do....	ls. 4 11-32d.
Do. Credit	8 Do do...	ls. 4 11-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	ls. 4 15-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do...	ls. 4¾d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	ls. 4¾d.
France.....	3 Do do....	1-72
Do.	6 Do. do...	1-73½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days ...	99½
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' ...	99-8
China	90 Do. do...	221½

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 30th August, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·324
Temperature of the Air	81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·816
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	8·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·1
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of Wind.*..W, WNW, W, WSW, W. WNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	253
Fall of Rain.....	0·02
Total fall during month	10·26
,, ,, year	61·27
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st August	0·05

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 31st :—Canara (s), from Calcutta, and Lycia (s), Glasgow. Yesterday :—Apollo (s), from Hull ; Maharaja (s), Calcutta ; Labourdonnais (s), Aden ; and Oriental (s), Marmagao.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Armenia (s), for Marseilles ; Mobile (s), Hoodeida, Jedda, &c. ; and Karagola (s), Kurrachee,

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Deccan entered the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Kilwa entered the dock on Saturday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th August 1889 was 51,168 maunds and in money Rs. 18,541.

THE WIFE-MURDER.—Haji Elias Allarukia was brought up again before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Court on Saturday charged with the murder of his wife Fatma, on the 5th August last, and after some further evidence had been adduced similar to that on the last day the case was before the court, the accused was committed to the next Criminal Sessions.

DISHONEST LODGERS.—On Friday morning Myus Pubase, a mill hand, was somewhat astonished on opening a box in which he kept some money to find it empty. Suspecting two men named Sambat Sewcharn and Rugoonundan Joigroo, who lived with him, he went and informed the police. The accused were arrested and the money recovered. They were brought berore Mr. Ryan at the Girgaum police court on Saturday and sentenced to one month's imprisonment each with hard labour.

SEVERE STRUGGLE WITH A GAMBLER.—Two men named Rama Narayen and Doolub Cheena were found by a sepoy gambling on Gorandeo Road on Friday. The sepoy made an attempt to arrest Rama, who is a notorious gambler, first. Rama, however, struggled desperately, and it was only after considerable trouble and with assistance that he was secured and marched with his companion off to gaol. They were brought to Mr. Ryan, at Girgaum on Saturday and sentenced—Rama to one month's imprisonment and Doolub to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

PICK-POCKETS AND THIEVES.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday a well-known thief named Donga Kaloo, whose favourite trick is shoplifting, was charged before Mr. Cooper with having carried away from various shops articles valued at about Rs. 130. Being found guilty and having two previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour. Yacoob Khan Allikhan was caught by a police sepoy on Saturday morning going along the street with a fowl suspiciously hidden under his clothes. He denied the theft, but the real owner of the bird being found, Yacoob was brought before Mr. Cooper, and sent to prison for three months.—At the Girgaum Police Court a Pathan named Khanea Abbas was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for pick-pocketing in the Null Bazaar.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 31.

Robertson, Lt, Bl, 2nd Bn. Scottish Rifles, on sick leave, from Lucknow.
Cartwright, Lt, 6th Bo Cavy, from School of Musketry, from Deolali.
Francis, Capt, 5th Bo L I, from School of Musketry, from Deolali.
Stable, Lt, Bo 1st Lanc Regt, from School of Musketry, from Deolali.
Stevens, Lt, Bo, 4th Regt H C, on leave, from Raichore.
Mangles, Lt, Bo 2nd Royal Lanc, from School of Musketry, from Deolali.
Mead, Lt, Bo, 16th Bo Inf, from School of Musketry, from Deolali.
Bishop, Capt, Bo 2nd Gloster, off leave, from Kashmere.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Francis, Capt, 5th Bo, L I, on duty, to Baroda.
Steele, Capt, Bo Dist. Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Mead, Lt, 16th Bo Inf, off leave, to Raipur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, Bo Vol R Corps.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

There will be drill at the Riding School for recruits on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 7 a.m. Plain clothes.

By Order,
(Sd.) R. A. WILLIS, Captain, and Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, B. V. Artillery.

Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1889.

1. The following drills will take place this week at Headquarters :—

Tuesday, 3rd, 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill.
Wednesday, 4th, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill.
Friday, 6th, 6-30 p.m.—Instructions.

By Order,
(Sd.) J SANDERS SLATER, Lieut., Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.
Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, 30th August 1889.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Bo Lancers—Lt C T Ducat, S C, offg Sqdrn Offr, 4th Bo Cavy, to be Sqdrn Offr.

2nd Bo Lancers—Lieut J E Tod, 1st Battalion, West Riding Regt, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as Sqdrn Offr. on probation, dated 21st Aug 1889.

4th Bo Cavy—Lt W C Lockhart Mure, offg Sqdrn Offr, to be Sqdrn Offr, vice Capt Forbes seconded, dated 2nd Sept 1889.

7th Bo Cavalry—(Belooch Horse)—Lieut H H Southey, offg Sqdrn Offr, to be Sqdrn Officer.

No. 2 Mountn Battery—Lieut E A Campbell, No. 3 Battery Southern Divn (late 4-1 North Irish Divn), to be Subaltern.

19th Bo Infy—Lieut A H D Creagh, Offg Wing officer, to be Wing officer.

21st Bo Infy—Lieut T R A G Montgomery, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr (provisionally) (sub pro tem) vice Capt Even appointed Wing Comdr, (sub pro tem) 28th Bo Infy.

28th Bo Infy (Pioneers)—Capt and Brevet Major R E D Reilly, Wing Comdr, (seconded) to be 2nd-in-comd, with effect from 24th August 1889 vice Lieut-Col Hume, retired.

Capt W St L Chase, VC, Wing Comdr (sub pro tem) to be Wing Comdr, on the establishment and to be 2nd-in-Comd, (sub pro tem) vice Capt and Brevet Major Reilly, seconded, dated Aug 24th 1889.

Capt G E Even, SC, Wing Comdr, 21st Bo I, to be Wing Comdr, (sub pro tem) vice Capt Chase, appointed 2nd-in-Comd, (sub pro tem.)

With reference to G O G, 439 of the 27th inst, it is notified that Capt A W Forbes, SC, (Aide-de-Camp to H E the Governor) Sqdrn Officer, 4th Bo Cavy, (Poona Horse) has been seconded on appointment to the Staff, with effect from 2nd Sept 1889.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that :—

Capt P D C S Burney, lately promoted to that rank from No 2. Bo Nat M B, and posted to the 79th Fd Battery (late M-2) is directed to proceed to England by the first Troopship of the ensuing season for appointment as an Adjt of Auxiliary Arty. Travelling under para 512 (d) part II, and para 225, part I, vol X, Army Regulations, India.

Second Lieut D O Morris, No 31 Battery, Southern Divn (late 6-1 Southern Dn), R A, has been transferred to No. 15 Battery, Eastern Dn (late 7-1 Eastern Dn). at Rawal Pindi, and is directed to join the latter Battery for duty. Travelling under para 174 (e), part I, and para 511 (c), part II, Army Regulations, India, vol X.

The undermentioned 2nd-lieutenants, recently commissioned from the R.A. Academy, have been posted to the Batteries stated against their names :—

N Mc J Morrison, to join 31st Batty, Southern Divn ; F B Bradshaw, to join to 15th Batty, Southern Divn ; P M Waddington, to join to 27th Batty, Field Arty ; and W A Fisher, to join to 26th Batty, Field Arty.

Will join at Portsmouth on 26th July last, pending arrival of Batty from Aden.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Bo Vol Rifle Corps—Capt E R Freeborn, in India, for one year, on medical certificate, from 1st Sept 1889.

Gloucestershire Regt (2nd Battn)—Lieut and Adjt, C Moss, to remain in England in extension from 22nd Oct to 15th Nov 1889, on private affairs.

Durham L I (2nd Battn)—Maj and Paymaster L R Dowdall, to remain in England, in extension, from 6th to 20th Dec 1889, on private affairs.

Royal Fusirs (1st Battn)—Lieut C T Shiply, to remain in England, for one year, on private affairs.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE KAISER-I-HIND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

THE shareholders held their third ordinary general meeting at their office in Green Street, under the presidency of Mr. M. N. Banajee, on Saturday, when the directors' report, which has already appeared in these columns, was submitted.

After the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani and Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram had been re-elected directors and Mr. Krishnarao Ramchunder re-appointed auditor, the subjoined special resolution was considered and passed :—(1.) In clause 23 the words, "or unless the transferee is approved by the board," to be struck off ; and the following clause 23a to be added after clause 23 :—"23a. The company shall not be bound to register any transfer of shares to the name of any persons unless such person shall be approved by at least three directors ; nor shall the company be bound to transfer more than one share to the name of any person, or any share to the name of any person, already a shareholder, unless the board at their meeting, or all the directors by circular, approve of such transfer." (2.) That the following be added at the end of clause 135 :—"Provided that in calculating the one-fourth net profits under sub-clause (a), and one-third net profits under sub-clause (b), to be divided as bonus, the interest on investments of capital and reserve fund and other income as interest shall not be taken into account." (3) That in clause 150 of the articles of association of the company the word "nominal" in the second line be struck off and that the word "subscribed" be substituted for the same.

The customary compliments to the chairman, directors, and secretaries brought the proceedings to a close.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The forty-eighth report of the Court of Directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 24th instant, was as follows :—

The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the bank and balance-sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1889. The net profits for that period, including $59,874·67, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to $772,088·14, of which after taking out remuneration to directors, there remains for appropriation $762,088-14. From this sum, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one pound and ten shillings per share, which will absorb $400,000. The difference in exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 3/0½, the rate of the day, amounts to $191,780·82. They recommend transferring $100,000 to the credit of the reserve fund, which will then stand at $4,400,000. The balance of $70,307·32 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

The Hon. J. Bell-Irving having resigned on leaving the colony, the directors invited the Hon. J. J. Keswick to join the board : the directors also invited Mr. T. E. Davies to fill the seat vacated by Mr. C. D. Bottomley. Both these appointments require confirmation at this meeting.

Mr. T. Jackson assumed charge of the London office on 1st June in place of Mr. David McLean, who resigned. Mr. John Walter assumed charge of the Shanghai branch on 1st May in place of Mr. E. Cameron who will be associated with Mr. Jackson in the management in London.

The accounts have been audited by the Hon. Phineas Eyrie and Mr. Fullarton Henderson.

M. M. MODY AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

At an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company, held at the registered office of the company, No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, on Friday last, Mr. Sorabji Dhunjibhoy Wadia presided. The following special resolutions, passed at an extraordinary general meeting, held on the 14th ult., were confirmed :—"That the company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies, Act, 1882. That Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bansha be, and he is hereby, appointed sole liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up. That the remuneration of the liquidator for his services in the winding-up be fixed at a sum equal to one per cent. of the amount of the assets realized by him, or if such sum be less than Rs. 1,500, then such remuneration be fixed at Rs. 1,500. That the liquidator shall have and exercise all the powers given in sections 201 and 202 of the Indian Companies' Act."

At a meeting of the shareholders the above authorized to request the liquidator to call himself of the assistance of Mr. Merwan ji Muncherji Mody and Mr. Merwanji Bomonji Wadia (both of them well up in the line), in the course of the liquidation of the company. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE SORAB WOOLLEN AND COTTON MILLS CO., LD.

Mr. H. B. Battliwalla occupied the chair at the second ordinary general meeting of this company, held at the office in Bruce Lane, Fort. The following is a copy of the report submitted by the directors :—The directors have the pleasure of convening the second ordinary general meeting of shareholders, for the purpose of submitting the balance-sheet made up from 1st September 1888 to 30th June 1889. Mill building is nearly completed, and machinery is in course of erection. There is spare land and engine power for extension. The directors have allotted 1,200 shares, as will appear from the accounts. The mill has been insured to the extent of Rs. 1,46,000 up to date of report.

Resolutions adopting the report, re-electing the retiring director, Mr. Battliwalla, and appointing auditors, having been agreed to, the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held at the offices in Green Street, on Saturday, Mr. Shamrao Vithul presiding. The directors' report, which has already appeared in these columns, was submitted.

The appointment of Mr. Goverdhundas Khatau to a seat on the board of directors was confirmed, and after Mr. P. S. Khareghat had been re-elected a director, a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th August, as compared with the statement of the 20th August :—

LIABILITIES.	August 20. Rs.	A.	P.	August 27. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,77,50,657	5	2	2,67,17,499	1	9
Other Deposits, &c.	3,31,65,890	7	10	3,26,61,180	8	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	3,50,180	1	0	3,17,006	0	1
Sundries	10,16,269	1	0	10,51,634	5	11
Rs.	8,80,85,696	15	0	8,65,47,320	0	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	35,57,044	0	0	35,16,709	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	89,43,831	15	0	91,47,652	14	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities...	1,19,92,082	12	1	1,23,61,915	9	9
Credits on do.	82,09,825	3	8	83,31,744	4	2
Bills discounted &c.	2,61,60,337	10	3	2,61,23,550	0	7
Balances with other Banks	10,19,997	13	2	9,91,880	1	2
Bullion	3,045	9	9	27,479	4	3
Dead Stock	12,41,314	13	6	12,41,716	5	6
Stamps	10,142	2	0	10,314	15	0
Sundries	2,14,417	14	10	1,75,215	7	0
Cash at Head Office.....	1,04,71,598	3	10	94,49,533	13	2
Do. at Branches.....	1,62,56,508	12	11	1,51,69,599	6	1
Rs.	8,80,85,696	15	0	8,65,47,320	0	8

BANK OF BENGAL.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office...	9,40,663	Decrease.
Do. at Branches ...	92,495	do.
Other Deposits	5,07,410	do.
Post Bills.....	33,174	do,
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	1,63,486	Increase.
Loans	3,69,833	do.
Accounts of Credit	1,21,919	do.
Mercantile Bills	37,329	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office	10,22,064	do.
Do. at Branches	10,86,910	do.

AN event of interest to the Protestant world occurred at Plymouth, Massachusetts. The National Monument commemorative of the landing of the pilgrims who came over in the Mayflower 269 years ago, was dedicated with imposing ceremony. The structore is of granite, with the heroic figure of Faith in the centre, and with four immense figures of Religion, Morality, Law, and Education around the base. It is located on a hill which overlooks the landing place of the devoted little band who sought freedom to worship God on the wild New England coast.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A PRINCELY GIFT.

The *Indu Prakash* says :—His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar has given a lakh of rupees to Government for the endowment of a fund to be called the Lady Reay Fund for Nurses. It will be remembered that His Highness gave at the time of the Jubilee a sum of Rs. 30,000 for the same purpose. The gift was then intended to be annual, but His Highness with a view to give greater permanence to the Fund has increased it to one lakh. Here is a fresh illustration of how the spring of private charity opens to the genial and kindly influence of a masterhand. Lord and Lady Reay's interest in the cause of medical relief to women has been as active and earnest as that of the great founders of the movement, Lord and Lady Dufferin. During the last one or two years a number of institutions for female medical relief have sprung up in Bombay, which will give lasting testimony to Lord Reay's earnestness in the cause, and the Fund, which owes its origin to the liberality of the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, will add one more benefaction to the list of those useful endowments which will commemorate Lord Reay's regime in Bombay.

OVERCROWDING IN COASTING STEAMERS.

The *Vertahar* (*i. e. Newsman*) says :—For several years past the overcrowding in the coast-line steamers was a subject of constant complaint, both in the newspapers and in official reports. Nothing, however, was done in the matter. At last, when the ill-fated Vaitarna was lost in the fury of a cyclone, the Government investigated the matter, and they have now been convinced that the provisions of the law as regards the carrying of passengers have always been infringed. As the subject has now assumed a serious aspect, a committee, we understand, has been appointed with instructions to report on the same. It will be desirable to have some Natives of position on this Committee, who should be desired to visit the coast towns where these steamers ply every day, without affording that convenience and security they are bound to do under the enactments in force.

LORD REAY'S POLICY.

The *Gujerati* remarks :—Even those of our Parsee friends who feel themselves aggrieved by the rather sweeping attack made by Mr. Ommanney profess to uphold Lord Reay's policy, and as far as we can see there is a general tendency even among those who once allowed themselves to be misled by the general cry against corrupt Mamlatdars, to fall in with the view so ably and lucidly expounded by Sir Raymond West in his now celebrated minute on the Crawford case. Already the Indian public has lost a great deal of its faith in the assurances of our Government, and if further mischief is to be averted, let the whole situation regarding the Mamlatdars' case be presented to the British public in a proper manner by a full and free exposition of the moral and political consequences of the fatal step that is being forced upon the Bombay Government in fatuous disregard of all principles of justice and equity, in deference to unscrupulous misrepresentations and dishonest agitation against the victims of extortion. We earnestly hope that Messrs. Telang, Mehta, and Badrudeen Tyebji will seize the earliest opportunity for convening a public meeting with a view to uphold the action of Lord Reay's Government in the Crawford episode, and thus mitigate the anxiety of a public too impatient to submit any longer to additional misrepresentation, or to the bitter attacks that are being levelled against the Bombay Government.

THE M. B. FIASCO.

Says the *Indu Prak

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF BUILDING FOR REMOVAL

Under instructions from Colonel W. Osborn, R. E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, the undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd September, 1889, at 3 p.m. on the premises, the whole of the materials of Government Quarters, No. 19, Castle Park, Grand Arsenal, Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 2, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd September, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darukhana Bunder, by order of Messrs Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy & Co, and on account and at the risk of whom it may concern.

About 60 tons coals landed ex s.s. Drumberlie, and saved from the boat that sank in the harbour during the late cyclone of the 4th June last.

On THURSDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.—

2 cases white nansooks.
1 case colored trousering cloth.
2 cases colored velvet.
1 case white flannel.
2 bales white handkerchiefs and towels.
2 ,, grey shirtings.

On account of the concerned—

28 cases Drebers Beer in quarts and pints.
DD AM—3 cases milk powder, ex s.s. Ganges.

By order of Messrs. Kessowji Tulsidass, &c., and on account of Goolamally Jewanjee—

10 cases 80 boxes American Tobacco.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BENGALPOORA OR TANTANPOORA.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. Rahimtoola Peerbhoy, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September, at 4 p.m., at the premises, the following property, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Khoja Fazlubhoy Ruttonsey:—

All that and those two pieces or parcels of Fazandaree land or ground, the first piece of land of the premises containing by admeasurement 255 square yards, and the second piece on northern side, adjoining a gulley, containing 2 22-9 square yards in aggregate, containing by admeasurement 287 2-9 square yards, or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Dongri Tantanpora or Bengalpora, or otherwise called Bengalpoora Oomercarry Road, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment un er ward No. 295, and Street Nos. 77 and 89, and bounded on the east partly by the house of the said Ladhabhoy Ebrahim, and partly by the house of Babajee Keswjee, on the south by the house of Hasumbhoy Visram, on the west by the said Dongri Tantanpoora or Bengalpoora, Oomercarry Road, and on the north by the property of Goreji Mahasagur, and which said land, hereditaments, and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Fazulbhoy Ruttonsey.

The said sale will be subject to the prior mortgage claim of Khoja Ludhabhoy Ebrahim for Rs. 1,000, Rs. 3,000, and Rs. 5,000 respectively, with interest, under three several indentures, dated 19th March, 18th June, and 25th August, 1887, respectively, and made between the said Fazulbhoy Ruttonsey of the one part, and the said Ludhabhoy Ebrahim of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, Solicitors, at their Office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAMER MIRKA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Visram, Ebrahim and Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their office, Hummum Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m.

The steamship Mirka of 1,701 tons, as she now lies in the Bombay Harbour, with all her boats, tackle, stores, furniture, fittings, and a quantity of coals. The steamer recently arrived here from Zanzibar, and is now on view in the Bombay Harbour.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lot will be knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 2, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 16, Military Square, Fort, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, specially made to order, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate English folding mirrors, wearing apparel, &c., the property of Madame ROZA BROOMBERGER.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Warl Bunder.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Auction at the G.I.P. and Co. are instructed to sell by Public A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

Under instructions from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 12 noon, sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks—

88 empty hogsheads and other unserviceable stores.

AUCTION SALE of very VALUABLE and DESIRABLE VACANT pieces of LAND, on PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

On behalf of the owners Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) put up for sale by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 14th inst. at 4 p.m., on the premises, the following piece of land either in two or three lots, as will suit the convenience of purchasers.

All that piece of land, situate on the east side of Pedder Road, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5000 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on the south by a private road belonging to the vendors, on the east by a public passage called Gowan, and on the west by Pedder Road.

If the property is sold in two lots, each lot will have a frontage of 145 feet to the west and on Pedder Road, and the areas of the lots will roughly be 3000 and 2000 square yards, respectively. If sold in three lots, each lot will have a frontage to the west and on the said road of about 96 feet, and the areas of the lots will roughly be 1,900, 1,600 and 1,500 square yards.

For plans, conditions of sale, and other information, application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on account of the underwriters.

At 3 p.m. at Carnack Bunder.

ESAB—50 Bags of Mauritius Sugar, s. w. damaged, ex-ship Sir Lancelot.

At 4 p.m. at Prince's Dock.

ESAB—110 Bags of Mauritius Sugar, s. w. damaged landed ex-ship Sir Lancelot. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

FINE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable landed property, situated at and opposite to Chera Bazar, Bombay.

Under instructions of Mr. Fazulbhai Joomabhai Lalji, administrator of the estate and effects of Joomabhoy Lalji, deceased, and on account and risk of the estate of the late Sorabjee Muncherjee Garewalla, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the premises hereinafter described, in pursuance of power of sale reserved in a mortgage deed of 28th May 1872, and also all the right, title, and interest of the said Joomabhoy Lalji in the said premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, forming the Southern Division or compartment of a building of two divisions, or compartments and built with chunam and stone walls, and covered with tiles, situate, lying, and being No. 50 in Girgaum Road (called also Breach Candy Road and Pallao) Bholeshwar district, and which piece of land contains by admeasurement 136 square yards and 1-9 of another square yards and is bounded as follows: That is to say, on the east by the said Girgaum Road, on the west by property formerly belonging to Succaram Wellji, Kessow Madavsett and Trimback Wishavanthji, and now belonging to their representatives, on the north by the Northern division or compartments forming part of the said house, being No. 51 in the said Girgaum Road, and belonging to Sorabjee Rustomjee and Khoresedbai, his wife, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Collectors of Assessment, formerly under No. 52, but now under No. 50, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 127.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 2, 1889.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.

THE

FALL OF MANDALAY,

BY

ZITO.

With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.

THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.

The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with

Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.

A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.

In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

DIPPIE & Co.,

AGENTS & CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,

18, MARINE STREET.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

5 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.
4 ,, T red cambrics.

A small consignment of crockery and glassware, consisting of toilet sets, dinner services, breakfast and tea sets, glass insulators, salad bowls, tumblers, jugs, fruit stands, flat dishes, jam dishes, compo fruit stands, &c.

28 cases Dreher's beer in quarts and pints.
40 ,, Guinness's extra stout in quarts and pints bottled by his Majesty's and Co.'s London.
1 English poodle (dog).
4 cases blacking in tins.
1 Maynard rifle in case.
1 air gun.
1 D-B muzzle-loading gun.
200 central fire cartridges.
1 case bleaching powder.
10 drums linseed oil.

On account and at the risk of Ramtoola Caderna—

R C—41-1 case all-wool drab serge.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Khoja Sulleman Esmail—

P 1169-70—2 cases varnish ex s. s, Yesso.
1171-80—10 drums turpentine do.

At 2 P. M,

1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable office-shigram.
1 grey Arab horse, rising 5 years, and believed to be sound.
1 very handsome grey Pegu mare, height 11-2, age 6, sound, quiet, recently landed.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF FINE PEARLS.

On THURSDAY next, the 5th September, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

1 parcel of fine pearls, about 1,400 chows, in lots to suit purchasers.

The pearls will be on view one day previous to the sale.

Under instructions from Messrs. Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia and Dorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, the executors of the will of Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, and at the risk of Hajee Aboo Ahmed, the undersigned will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of September 1889 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasjee and Dinshaw, solicitors for Mr. Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, solicitors for Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, or to the undersigned:—

All that piece of land admeasuring 1213 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of land revenue under No.— with the dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal assessment under Nos. 13 and 14, bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Cowasjee Patel Street, on the north by Tod Street, and on the south by the property known as Patel's family house, and which said premises have for many years past been in the occupation of the heirs of the late Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia.

SALE OF PORTABLE ENGINE, BOILER, IRON BARGE, WAGGONS, &c. AT TANK BUNDER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder to close partnership account—

1 portable engine 8-horse power, in good working order.
1 old boiler, ,,
20 complete waggons, 3 feet guage, with steel wheels.
1 iron barge, 150 feet long, 30 feet broad and 9 feet deep, in working order.
4 teak trunks.
1 new 5-ton patent block, also about 50 tons scrap iron, old fish-plates, angle iron plate-iron, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, close to their auction rooms, valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, a mahogany slate bagatelle table, English safe on stand, pictures, lamps, carpets, &c, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

On SUNDAY, the 15th September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ottunsher Road, Thanna, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood and camp furniture, plated ware, neat crockery and glassware, table ornaments, table and hanging K. O. lamps, carpets, a Schiemayer and Soehne's square pianoforte, excellent one, in good order, a self-driving victoria with movable coach box and back seat, with a C. B. brown pony, 13 hands, about 6 years, saddle, &c., the property of G. PAGE, Esq.

The property will be on view 6 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, September 2, 1889.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

One handsome and stylish new English-built VICTORIA, made to order, by "Fulker," light, for one or a pair of Arabs.

One elegantly built new circular-fronted Miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson of Lowestoft, lined with best real Morocco throughout, and suitable for one or a pair of Arabs.

One second-hand CANOE LANDAU with patent hood and hand-brake, in very good order.

One C-Spring CANOE BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, in thorough good order.

Circular and single-seated English-built second-hand BROUGHAMS, by different makers, in good order.

A pair of handsome young grey Arab Horses, well-matched and go very well together.

And some sets of fresh English Brass and Plated Single Harness.

TO BE LET.

Furnished and well situated BUNGALOW on Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Dr. J. Arnott.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 31.

WITH tighter Money in London, Consols declined another ⅛ per cent. yesterday, say to 97⅞; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 108½. A further advance of 1-16d. took place in the price of Silver, at 42 9-16d. per oz; but Rupee Securities, the quotations for which have been called nominal for the last few days, were ¼ per cent. lower for Fours, at £66⅝, though unchanged in the other denominations, at £69¼. In Paris Rentes were unaltered, at 85½, but Exchange on London was two centimes lower, at francs 25·26. The weekly Specie shipment to Bombay consisted of £130,000 in Silver. To-day's financial telegram from London, however, advises a recovery of ¼ per cent. in Consols, at 98, and a decline of 1-16d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 42½d.

The Wheat market remained flat in presence of the good harvest prospects at home, but arrival rates for East Indian Wheat were unaltered. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,620,000 quarters, or 10,000, quarters more than was upon the water a week ago. In Mincing Lane Linseed was dull, and there were no buyers of Rapeseed; but there appears to have been no quotable change in prices. The Goat Skin sales closed yesterday with a good demand, 1,080,000 skins, out of the 1,190,000 offered, having found buyers.

Cotton closed quiet generally in Liverpool last evening, but Surats firm, after a small day's business, the total sales having aggregated only 6,000 bales, including, however, the large proportion of 1,500 bales of East Indian Cotton. The price of spot Mid-American remained at 6⅝d., and, with the exception of an advance of 1-16d. in "Good" Western, East Indian was unchanged. American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher for the nearest deliveries, and also for November to January, and in the intermediate positions there was an advance of 1-64d. per lb. The imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester market remained firm. The Liverpool market closed quiet this afternoon, Surats steady, with sales for the day 5,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats, and with spot and arrival prices quite unchanged. The Imports were again 4,000 bales.

Curtailed by the late advance in prices and the short-time movement in Lancashire the week's total sales in Liverpool show a falling off of 24,000 bales compared with those of the previous six days, at 40,000 bales; while the amount taken by the trade and forwarded has been 33,000 bales less, at 79,000 bales. The total stock shows a diminution of 38,000 bales since the previous Friday, but was still nearly 100,000 bales heavier than at this time last year, though 79,000 bales lighter compared with the figures for the year before, as shown below. The stock of Surats was 6,000 bales less, at 146,000 bales. The total Visible Supply shows a further falling off of 40,000 bales since the last weekly estimate, but that of East Indian Cotton is the same. It will be seen from the subjoined figures that the total Visible Supply is 30,000 bales less than it was at this time last year and 393,000 bales less than in 1887; while of East Indian Cotton an increase of 83,000 bales compared with last year and a decrease of 181,000 bales as against the year before is shown. The price of Mid.-American is where it was a week ago, and is higher by 15-16d. and 1⅜d. per lb. than it was last year and in 1887, respectively; but Arrivals have receded from 1-32d. in the more distant positions to 1-16d. to 3-32d. for the nearer deliveries. In East Indian Cotton the only changes show an advance of ⅛d. in "Good" Westerns and of 1-16d. in "Fine" Dhollera and a decline of 1-16d. in "Good" Oomra.

Ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 11½ cents in New York yesterday; but September Futures were 6 points higher, at 10·57 cents; the Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales. The total Receipts at the Ports since the beginning of the season now show a decrease of 33,000 bales compared with last season's figures, and an increase of 254,000 bales as against 1886-87. September Futures were one point lower in New York to-day, but the spot price was unchanged. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales, compared with 4,000 bales last year and [illegible] before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1889	1888	1887
Week's receipts	24,000	24,000	23,000
,, exports to U. K.	18,000	15,000	16,000
,, ,, Continent	1,000	5,000	1,000
Total receip's since 1st Sept	5,340,000	5,573,000	5,286,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	2,304,000	2,816,000	2,629,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	1,913,000	1,813,000	1,707,000
,, Stock in the Ports	63,000	180,000	84,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 30th instant affords the following comparison with the two previous years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	840,000	871,460	1,333,420
,, ,, Surats	301,000	217,640	481,930

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	483,000	383,640	560,670
,, London	20,000	15,000	41,000
American Afloat	20,000	15,000	40,000
East Indian ,,	26,000	20,000	36,000
	548,000	433,640	677,670
Price of Mid.-Americans	6⅜d.	5 11-16d.	5⅝d.
,, Good Fair Dhollera	4½d.	4⅛d.	3⅝d.
Difference	2⅛d.	1 7-16d.	1⅝d.

There has been no demand for ready Cotton here to-day either from local consumers or for export; and the only fresh business which has transpired is a contract in "Good" Bengals of the new crop for January delivery, at Rs. 177 per candy. The feeling in the market has been quiet, and quotations generally are unchanged.

WHEAT continues out of request for export, and only a small business has been done in a quiet market; but we repeat our last quotations all round, dealers having made no further concessions to induce transactions.

SEEDS.—In sympathy with advices from the other side, this market has become dull, and very little has been doing either in *Linseed* or *Rapeseed* while prices of the latter have given way one anna per cwt., and we now quote as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Linseed	7-6-0 to	7-8-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Gujerat Yellow	8-11-0	,,
do. Cawnpore	7-15-0	,,
do. Red do.	7-11-0	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	456	bales.
Wheat	8,454	cwt.
Linseed	1,547	,,
Rapeseed	4,041	,,
Poppyseed	513	,,
Ground Nuts	682	,,
Castorseed	822	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet with little inquiry either for ready or forward tonnage. Business has been done for Trieste and Venice at 30s. per ton, payable here at par. We now quote rates as follows:—

Liverpool, Cotton	22s.6d.	Wheat, &c.	22s.to22s.6d. per ton
London	,, 25s.	,,	21s.3d.to23s. 9d. ,,
Hull	,, 23s. 9d.	,,	23s. ,,
Dunkirk	,, 25s.	,,	23s. 9d. ,,
Havre	,, 23s. 9d. (nl.)	,,	22s. 6d. ,,
Antwerp	,, 25s.	,,	23s. 9d. ,,
Marseilles	,, 23s. 9d.	,,	22s. 6d. ,,
Genoa	,, 25s.	,,	23s. 9d. ,,
Trieste & V.	,, 35s. (at2s.ex.)	,,	30s. (at 2s. ex.) ,,

EXCHANGE has been firm to-day at Thursday's closing rates for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1-32d. advance on that for 3 months' sight Credits. Something has been done in forward remittance at 1s. 4 11-32d. for Bank Demand for October and onwards; but Mercantile Bills become scarcer as the rate advances. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 9-16d.	,,
Francs do.	1·74½.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker and the cash price for Four per cents. has declined to 98¾, while for the September account 98 13-16 has been named throughout the day. 103 is still the nominal quotation for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing in this market to-day, and we have to note the following alterations in our list this evening, the movement, it will be noticed, being, with one exception, downward; Jewraj Balloo Mill shares are Rs. 15 lower, at Rs. 970; Bombay United and Morarji Gokaldas are Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 730 and Rs. 1,655, respectively; Oriental are Rs. 7½ lower, at Rs. 390; and Luckmidas Khimji at Rs. 975; David and Presidency are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 515 and Rs. 1,090, respectively; Manockji Petit are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 1,217½; Central India are Rs. 20 higher, at Rs. 1,170; Albert Press are Rs. 15 lower, at Rs. 730; and Munmar are Rs. 20 down, at Rs. 225. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 982½ per share.

[For latest Stock and Shares Prices see page 3.]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE, IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

COTTON—August 29, at Upper Morwood, the wife of G. Cotton, of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DE ANTOS—September 1, No. 1, Church Gate Street Fort, at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, Adam de Antos. Funeral will start at half-past 5 o'clock this morning and arrive at the Sewree Cemetery at 7 o'clock.

WARREN—August 21, Henry Warren, Engine Driver, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Ahmedabad, of Morrell Hill, Hatfield Park, England, accidentally killed. Deeply lamented by his sorrowful wife and friends. Aged 41 years.—(English papers, please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ELLIOTT—August 26, at Fyzabad, the wife of the Rev J A Elliott, of a daughter.

FINNIGAN—August 25, at Mhow, the wife of P F Finnigan, B B & C I and R M Railway, of a son.

GREY—August 19, at Saharunpore, the wife of G W Grey, late of the O & R Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

DODSWORTH—August 21, at Dinapore, William Franco Dodsworth, Lieutenant-Colonel, Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore, from intermittent fever, aged 46 years, 9 months and 6 days.

REILLY—August 26, at Coonoor, after a long and painful illness, Susan, the dearly beloved wife of Lawrence Reilly, of Hillgrove Estate, aged 71 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1889.

THE scope of the Indemnity Bill now on the anvil at Simla is very limited. The object of the measure is to protect those who made disclosures in connection with the Crawford case from prosecution for the admission that they had paid money for official favour. Men who are appointed or dismissed by Government are protected by the existing law, which provides that the preliminary sanction of Government is required before proceedings can be taken against them in the courts for malfeasance in their offices. This provision would not cover the cases of karkoons and others who are appointed by Commissioners, and may be dismissed without the order of Government. There are many cases in which ingenious perversity or personal spite might find an opportunity for harassing men who have made full disclosure of transactions in reliance on the indemnity given by Government if the special legislation now contemplated did not afford the necessary protection. The Government of India have in this matter acted upon the suggestion of the Secretary of State. It is a subject of great concern that Lord Cross has not seen the moral obligation resting on the State to uphold in its entirety the indemnity given to those who made full disclosure. The only explanation of the manifest contradiction between his lordship's approval of the determination of the Government of Bombay to suppress bribery and corruption, with his "regret" that the one step necessary to [illegible] was taken, is to be found in the diffidence which prevents a Secretary of State from asking the House of Commons to consider a Bill of Indemnity and run the gauntlet of the Baumanns and the Camerons and other intelligent critics. The pecuniary compensation which is to be given to the mamlatdars who are to be dismissed from Government service under the orders of the Secretary of State will be fixed by the Government of Bombay. It is understand that the compensation will be made on a scale which will, so far as may be, compensate the officers, not only for the loss of their present incomes, but for loss of employment and forfeiture of the status which the local Government promised them in entire good faith. There is profound and general regret, not confined to official circles, that under the pressure of *force majeure* the Bombay Government has been constrained to act in disregard of the pledges given. It is lamentable that before the eyes of the world the scandalous and persistent efforts made in the first instance to intimidate the witnesses and subsequently to make them suffer for having made full disclosure should be crowned with success. With Lord Randolph Churchill at the India Office this could never have happened. With the best desire to think and speak well of Lord Cross, we cannot withhold the opinion that in this matter His Lordship has shown a want of fibre which must in its results disastrously weaken the prestige of the Government in the eyes of Europeans and Natives alike.

THE full report of the interesting debate in the House of Lords on the proposed abolition of the silver plate duty will be read with interest in this country. Lord Northbrook, who introduced the subject in a speech worthy of one who filled with distinction the exalted position of Viceroy, and who since his return to England has never ceased to exhibit a warm interest in India, may congratulate himself on the tone of the discussion. It is rarely even in the Gilded Chamber at Westminster that so much unanimity is displayed as on this occasion. Of debate in the ordinary sense of the word there was none. Every peer who addressed the House supported the views of Lord Northbrook. Even Viscount Cross, who spoke for the Ministry, made no attempt to justify Mr. Goschen's delay in dealing with the question beyond expressing his belief that the Chancellor of the Exchequer "is perfectly willing to remove the duty when he finds himself able to do so." The Secretary of State valiantly declared his intention of not giving his colleague in the Cabinet any peace until he "granted this much-needed relief," but without disparaging Lord Cross's good offices, we think Mr. Goschen is more likely to be influenced by outside public opinion. If it had been in the power of a Secretary of State for India to bring about the removal of the objectionable, anomalous, and unfair impost it would have gone long before Lord Cross ever dreamed that it would fall to his lot to control for a time the Government of Her Majesty's vast Eastern possessions. As Lord Northbrook pointed out, many of Lord Cross's predecessors had heartily condemned the injustice done to India by retaining the restrictions on the import of silver work, one of them, the Earl of Kimberley, going so far as to describe the state of things as not only indefensible but "a discredit to the country." The lesson to be drawn from the speeches delivered in the House of Lords on the 26th of last month is very simple. We must go on agitating. In India the Chambers of Commerce, backed up by the Press, have done their duty in keeping the subject constantly before the public, but equally energetic action has not been taken at home. The East India Association has from time to time approached the Chancellor of the Exchequer with admirable pleas for his consideration, and it is deserving of praise for what it has done, but something more than an occasional memorial or deputation to Whitehall is wanted. The education of public opinion is merely a matter of method and organization. We do not say that the silver plate duty will not be abolished until or unless more active steps are taken at home to call attention to the ends of the present obnoxious system; but it is certain that Mr. Goschen is more likely to face the difficulty if continued pressure from representative and independent sources is brought to bear upon him. It would be a great mistake to assume from Mr. Goschen's own observations in introducing his last Budget and more recently from his answer to a question put to him by Sir Richard Temple that the duty is doomed, and that further exertion is unnecessary. Mr. Gladstone now a good many years ago went quite as far as Mr. Goschen, but something always occurred, or was supposed to have occurred, to prevent the wishes of the right hon. gentleman being carried out. Precisely the same thing might be said of other Chancellors of the Exchequer.

Lord Northbrook, though fortunate in the support he received from his brother-peers, who, have specially studied the question, was less fortunate in another respect. Owing to the absorbing interest of the proceedings in the House of Commons about the Royal Grants, the debate in the Lords did not attract the attention out of doors that it would probably have done in ordinary circumstances. There were scarcely any comments in the Press. Possibly Lord Northbrook or some other member of the House will again bring up the subject when their lordships have had time to master and digest the paper so readily promised by the Secretary of State. One of the obstacles, if not the principal obstacle, to the abolition of the duty is the drawback that it would be necessary to pay the London dealers. On this point Lord Northbrook suggests that the payment might be extended over a period of three years, and in any case the amount sacrificed by the Exchequer would not be a very heavy burden on the revenue. Lord Herschell, who, as Chairman of the Gold and Silver Commission, speaks with authority, pointed out that if it were quite certain that the tax is to be abolished, the Chancellor of the Exchequer could dictate his own terms and prevent extravagant demands being made. It will be interesting to hear what the trade has to say on this subject. Singularly enough, although the discussion extended over a wide range, no one appears to have thought it necessary to refer to what the feeling of the English silversmiths is with regard to the proposals to abolish the duty. Lord Northbrook acted wisely in not confining his arguments entirely to the Indian side of the question. Lord Stanley of Alderley, in an excellent speech, admitted that it was rather far-fetched to advocate the abolition of the duty on the ground that it prevents "the poorer classes" at home from using silver instead of electrotype spoons! One-half of the world does not know how the other half lives, and certainly Lord Northbrook has very mistaken notions about his humble fellow-countrymen, the artizans and labourers, if he imagines that immediately the duty is removed they will lay in a stock of silver plate with a provident view to passing [illegible] of trial. As Lord Stanley pointed out, there are classes in far easier circumstances than working men who are unable to use silver spoons, but that is "because silver spoons are a dangerous property, very tempting to burglars, who can at once melt them down." Custodians of some country homes not often inhabited by their owner and in isolated spots stipulate before accepting service that there shall be no silver plate left in their charge. "Elkington has saved many a man from crime!" is said to have been remarked by an eminent judicial functionary whose attention was called to Lord Northbrook's observation. "But even if this objection were removed and police protection made complete, the pawnbrokers," Lord Stanley further showed, "would not take these spoons, which were no longer hall-marked any more than they would the imitation spoons." One of the strongest points made by Lord Northbrook, or at all events one that seemed to make the most impression, was the moral obligation on the Home Government, after repealing the cotton duties, not to stand in the way of the silver duty being repealed. Lord Herschell put the case very clearly. "I am strongly impressed," said the ex-Lord Chancellor, "with the view which both my noble friends (Lords Northbrook and Kimberley) have touched upon, that the fact that we have insisted upon the Indian Government adopting a fiscal policy, which we believed at the time to be not only in the interests of India, but in the interests of our own manufacturers, constitutes a very strong moral claim on the part of our Indian fellow-subjects to say that no fiscal arrangements ought to exist in this country which would injuriously affect Indian manufactures. There is," he added, "a strong feeling I know on that point that there ought to be no fiscal arrangements in England which would interfere with the development of Indian industry." Lord Kimberley, if he is correctly reported, seems to be labouring under the delusion that the principal objection raised in this country to the famous or infamous sop to Lancashire was that it would be "destructive to Indian manufactures," and that the increased vitality of our mill industry is due to the repeal of the cotton duties! The cotton duty was not protective but fiscal. But this by the way. Lord Kimberley made a capital speech in support of the Earl of Northbrook's demand, and we trust that, should his lordship unfortunately find the silver plate duty still in existence when he next holds office, he will give effect to his views. Lord Stanley of Alderley brought under the notice of the House of Lords a point which is worthy of notice, namely, the operation of the most favoured nation clause. Under that clause, said his lordship, if the duties were abolished, Germany and any other country having a most favoured nation clause would be able to inundate this country, would undersell the Indian manufacture, which, being made of rupee-silver, would not be very inferior to our own plate, and would not compete with the inferior manufacture that would come from the Continent. Lord Stanley suggests that this is a question for the Foreign Office and for negotiation with other countries for the exclusion of free imports of Indian silver manufacture from the operation of this clause. If Indian silver of Indian design and patterns only were admitted duty free the English duties might remain as they were, and no difficulty would arise with foreign nations. It would be interesting to know the views of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen on the very interesting point raised by Lord Stanley. Lord Cross, in referring to the matter, said that would really only apply to Germany—it would not affect any other country, and he added, somewhat enigmatically, that if so, it would remain for India to say whether they would like this duty taken off or not.

THE Public Works Department has at length been moved to consider the insanitary state of the Marine L

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE DOCK-LABOURERS' STRIKE.

ALARMING DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

The dock-labourers, refusing to comply with the directors' terms, the Trades Unions have summoned all the labourers in London to join the strike on Monday.

The result is considered doubtful, but has created a feeling of great uneasiness throughout London.

CARDINAL MANNING INTERCEDES.

Cardinal Manning is pleading with the directors of the Gas Company to concede the demand of the stokers.

No decision has been arrived at.

Great alarm has been ceased, as it is feared that in case the gas stokers continue out, the darkness of the streets and the neglect of the retorts will result in incalculable dan er to life and property.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The dock-labourers have withdrawn their manifesto and the Trades Unions their instructions to all labourers to cease work.

Instead of this they have decided to lay the matter for the consideration and guidance of English Trades Unions abroad.

THE CZAR CHANGES HIS MIND.

BERLIN, SEPT. 1.

It is officially announced that the Czar will after all pay a visit to the Kaiser, and on returning from Copenhagen will reach Potsdam on Wednesday next.

THE BEHRING STRAITS DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

Vancouver telegrams announce the continued seizure of Canadian sealing vessels by American cruisers and that the interference of Government has become necessary.

THE ANARCHY IN CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 31.

A force of twenty thousand Turkish troops has been despatched to Crete.

THE MONARCHISTS AND THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, AUG. 31.

The Comte de Paris has issued a manifesto in which he urges the Monarchists to put forth their utmost energy at the coming elections.

THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.

DUBLIN, AUG. 30.

Lord Londonderry left here to-day after officially vacating the Viceroyalty of Ireland.

THE GRAND DUCHESS VLADIMIR.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 31.

The Grand Duchess Vladimir is reported to be hopelessly ill.

LORD WOLSELEY IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, AUG. 31.

Lord Wolseley is expected to arrive here to-day on a brief visit.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CROPS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, AUG, 31.

The English grain crops are now favourable owing to finer weather, which has lately set in.

THE DOCK-LABOURERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

A manifesto issued by the dock-labourers' committee appeals to workmen of all trades in London to strike on Monday next, unless the demands of all the labourers are granted by noon on Saturday. Another monster meeting takes place in Hyde Park on Sunday.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

The dock-labourers' committee has modified their terms notably in regard to payment for contract labour. The situation is therefore considered more hopeful. The dock directors will give their decision this morning.

THE MONARCHIST MANIFESTO.

PARIS, AUG. 30.

A manifesto has been issued by Count Paris to the electors, in which he says it is necessary to snatch power from the oppressive faction, and urges union of Conservatives, especially Monarchists, and not treat those fighting against the Government as enemies. In conclusion, he says he is confident of the support of the Imperialists.

KHOTI MEETING AT RATNAGIRI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, AUG. 31.

A khoti meeting was held here yesterday, when about 250 khots from several talukas assembled. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The Khot Hitechchhu Sabha was revived. Rao Bahadur Phadke was elected president. A managing committee was formed. Mr. Katre having explained the object of the meeting, it was unanimously resolved to send a memorial to Government concerning the approaching committee sitting in Poona to recommend changes in khoti rules. The meeting then adjourned till to-day.

SEPT. 1.

The memorial to Government has been signed, in which requests are made that the Khoti Committee should be represented by official and non-official members, the latter being nominated by the Khots; Messrs. Cumine and Achyutrao should not be appointed members, an experienced judicial officer taking their place; the Khots should be allowed a hearing before the Commission; and that the sitting of the Commission should be postponed till November and be held in Ratnagiri instead of at Poona. It was also desired that the points of inquiry should be communicated to the Sabha before the sitting of the Commission. It has been resolved to send a deputation to Government, consisting of Messrs. Deshmukh, High Court pleader, Katre, and ten others. The meeting separated after the usual distribution of pan-suparee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 1.

The *Pioneer* says that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, after his frontier tour, will probably arrive at Calcutta on or about the 3rd January, and leave again for Muridki Camp on the 17th. His Excellency will return to Calcutta early in February, and will then go on a six weeks' tour in Assam.

THE P. W. MEMBER'S TOUR.

The Public Works Member will make an extensive tour in November and December, visiting the Southern Presidency and going over the railway lines there.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been dull	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ " "	6-3½
40s Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	134½d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	85¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper	66⅞
4½ per cent. "	69¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
Bar Silver	42 9-16d.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	40,000	bales.
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" " Import of Cotton	13,000	"
" " Surats	nil	
" " Stock of Cotton	482,000	"
" " " Surats	146,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London.	20,000	"

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 1.—The barometric changes, with the local exceptions, are small in amount. The barometer has fallen briskly at Allahabad and Benares and a small depression occupies the eastern distriots of the North-West Provinces. Pressure is below normal in Northern India, and in excess in the peninsula, the excess being large in North Deccan, where it is nearly a tenth of an inch. This abnormal pressure distribution accompanies a marked break in the rains in Western India. In Bengal the current, being moderate in strength, has given rain chiefly to low-pressure area in Behar and the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces, where a rainfall of one to two inches is reported. Burma and Bengal received light to moderate general rain and the Central Provinces light showers. Some heavy local showers are reported from Southern India. Bellary reports two inches and Coimbatore one inch. Temperature is slightly below normal in Northern India and one degree above Bombay and Madras.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 31.

10 p.m.	80·1

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

6 a.m.	79·5
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	84·4
4 p.m.	84·0

THE *Englishman* thinks Tantia of the romance is a fable and a fraud: —"Not so long ago, it says, he and his band raked Rs. 120 out of a wretched village, called Dhankotra. Indeed, he was not above stealing bangles from poor women and children. So perishes the delightful fairy tale of Tantia, and one wonders how the tradition was evolved. No doubt there was a good deal of mystery about the privileged pillager and his merriness men, and the gossip of a country side is a ceaseless factory of folk-lore. Then there were occasional fragments of genuine experience which lent themselves to humorous treatment. We trust, for instance, that there is something of truth in the story of Tantia and the European police officer. High were the hopes of the dandy Assistant Superintendent when he sallied forth in search of Tantia, and lightly did his mind turn to thoughts of sport. Arrayed in a brand-new shikari kit and bedizened with sporting gear he manfully trod the jungle, covetous of a shot at wild buck. But the morning sun was hot, and the Sahib was nothing loth when a poor native offered to carry his rifle. Needless to say the native was Tantia, who, having led the way to a lonely sport, put up the rifle and compelled the beardless Bobby to divest himself of every feather of his fine plumage. A veil is drawn over the anguish of the victim as he stole back to his followers in the garb of Adam, and it is not likely that the affair will appear in the charge-sheet against Tantia which is now being framed."

THE *Neue Freie Presse* devotes an exhaustive article to the Poet Laureate, Lord Tennyson, upon the attainment of his eightieth birthday. The writer concludes his remarks by saying that "England cannot too joyfully celebrate the day, as Tennyson's works belong to the noblest and truest gems in that lordly line of poems which have appeared in Britain since the time of Chaucer."

ON August 7, in Dublin, the Master of the Rolls, on the application of Mr. James Stillie, of Edinburgh, a creditor for £74, made an order to administer through the Court the assets, estimated at £1,000, of the late Richard Pigott, who admitted having forged the Parnell letters. His debts exceed £1,100. His four sons, who are minors, were represented.

THE Queen has now commenced building her villa at Aix-les-Bains. The site is at Marlioz, and the projected terrace and grounds will command charming views of the Lac du Bourget. The plans of the villa were drawn out more than two years ago, but difficulties arose in connection with the purchase of the land, which have only now been overcome. I hear that imperative orders have been given that the villa is to be built, decorated, furnished, and in every respect ready for the occupation of the Queen by the middle of March, as Her Majesty contemplates another visit to Aix-les-Bains next spring, and proposes to pass Easter there.

A GOOD story of the Archbishop of York is told. It is said that in the days when he was an ardent fisherman—and by the way he has not quite lost his liking for the sport—his Grace found himself in an obscure village on the borders of a promising stream. He informed the landlord who he was, and Boniface, although somewhat sceptical, said nothing. When leaving, the Archbishop wrote out a cheque in satisfaction of all demands, and signed it "W. Ebor," in that fine flowing hand of his. Now came the opportunity of the publican, "I thought you were humbugging me," he remarked, "when you said you were the Archbishop of York."

MR. ROSS ALSTON, the Allahabad barrister, who was recently prohibited from practising at Calcutta, writes to a contemporary:—"I sat down at the table alongside of Mr. Gaspar with the object of giving him any assistance in my power, but could not appear professionally after the refusal mentioned. In the course of half an hour Mr. Apcar, the Clerk of the Crown, came and informed me that his Lordship desired that I should vacate my seat at the table. No counsel engaged in the case was unseated, so that there was no one with a right to sit at the table whom I was displacing. As the Court was crowded, and every available seat was engaged, his Lordship's direction was equivalent to an intimation that I should stand during the progress of the case: and this in the face of the fact my presence in Court was at the desire of the accused, with a view of assisting him in placing his defence before the Court. 'To the honour of the Bar,' I will add that the gentlemen near who knew the facts declined to occupy the chair, which remained vacant until, after some time, it was taken by a gentleman who arrived subsequent to the incident and was ignorant of it."

THE HINDUS AND THE CRAWFORD CASE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 1.

LORD CROSS'S eulogy of the action of Lord Reay's Government in the matter of the "bribery" scandal in this Presidency seems to be echoed in, for the Hindus convened a meeting this evening under the auspices of the *Sarvajanik Sabha* in the words of the requisition calling the Hindus together, "to give expression of the native public repudiating the misrepresentations made by certain ill-informed and interested correspondents regarding the real bearings of the action taken by Government in the Crawford inquiry, protesting against the attacks against native character generally in the English and Anglo-Indian Press," and lastly and most important placing before Governments in India and in England the deliberate views of the native public as to the rectitude and singleness of purpose shown by Government in prosecuting the inquiry to a close, which has inspired the native public with a grateful sense of satisfaction." There is also a request, which forms part of one of the resolutions, soliciting the interests of the honour and fair fame of British rule, the guarantee given by Government to all persons who gave evidence at the inquiry should be respected and maintained in its full integrity.

The meeting was numerously attended, over two thousand being present. There were also present a Mahomedan and two Parsee gentlemen, one of whom was Mr. Merwanjee, pleader, who, however, left early. All the resolutions given below were carried by acclamation and were spoken to in English and Marathi.

Mr. Krishnajee L. Mulkar presided and in opening the proceedings explained that the present meeting had been planned some time ago and was not the outcome of the telegrams that had recently appeared in the papers. In course of his remarks the chairman said:—

The moral of the Crawford case was that the strong got the better of the weak in conflicts of interest, and that England who had taken them under her protection could not too jealously guard against such a contingency in future.

Mr. Bhide in speaking to first resolution praised the action in boldly facing and carrying through a very disagreeable duty, and concluded by expressing the thanks of the meeting to Lord Reay and those who assisted him all through.

Rao Bahadur K. P. Gadgil, in speaking to the second resolution, remarked that the success achieved by the present Government was contributed to materially by the mamlatdars who had given testimony at great personal risk. They relied on the pledges given them, and it was not equitable or just to break faith.

Mr. Talik, in seconding the resolution, referred to the Macclesfield case, comparing the Master of the Rolls to the mamlatdars, and remarking that the former was not thought too corrupt to be retained in office even after buying his office with public money and not as the latter did with their own money.

A Mohamedan gentleman, Nawab Ali Maadakhan, in a vigorous speech in Hindustani ridiculed the notion that indemnified mamlatdars could have resisted the oppression and influence of a high officer whom the Government itself shrank from tackling until Lord Reay took the matter in hand.

The speech of this Mussulman nobleman was marked by great earnestness and made a deep impression.

Mr. Gunput Dyaram in a brief speech said that if Government were once to break their promises the people would fear that they would even break faith with regard to Government promissory notes. The other speakers were most brief, as it was very late, and merely read last resolution. It was past eight o'clock when the meeting dispersed with three cheers being given for Lord Reay.

The requisition, which is signed by the leading members of the community, is as follows:—

To the Secretary Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona.

Sir,—We, the undersigned citizens of Poona, think it desirable that a public meeting of the leading citizens of this place be convened without delay to place on record formal resolutions giving expression to the opinion of the native public repudiating the misrepresentations made by certain ill-informed and interested correspondents and others in regard to the real bearings of the action taken by Government in the matter of the Crawford inquiry, and protesting against the wholesale attacks against Native character [illegible] placing before the Governments in India and in England the deliberate views of the native public as to the rectitude and singleness of purpose shown by Government in prosecuting the inquiry to a close, which have inspired the native public with a grateful sense of satisfaction; and also soliciting that in the interests of the honour and fair fame of British rule, the guarantee given by Government to all persons who gave evidence before the inquiry-officers should be respected and maintained in its full integrity. We accordingly request that you will take early steps to convene a public meeting at an early date.

There were three resolutions placed before the meeting for adoption, and they are as follows:—

I.—That this meeting do place on record, on behalf of the native public, their emphatic approbation and grateful appreciation of the courageous efforts made by the present Government of Bombay and its officers, amidst unusual difficulties and discouragements, to probe to the bottom and irradicate the widespread corruption, which is directly traceable to the evil genius of a single English officer who enjoyed the full confidence of Government.

Proposed by Mr. Hari Raoji Chiplonker, and seconded by the Hon. Kazi Shabudin.

II.—That this meeting wishes to record an expression of its opinion that unless the indemnity, formally guaranteed to the witnesses, who gave evidence before the inquiry-officers in this case, strictly respected and fulfilled in its integrity, without distinction, the result will be that the public faith in the plighted word of British Government will be destroyed, and it will become hereafter absolutely impossible to bring to light any deliquencies and misconduct of European public functionaries—an evil fraught with danger to the future good government of India—compared with which any temporary inconvenience or difficulties, caused by factious opposition to the policy of faithful adherence to solemn promises must count on a lesser evil; and that in a country like India the possible advantages of meting out technical justice in deference to abstract principles will be dearly purchased at the sacrifice of the reliance of the people in the good faith and sanctity of Government promises by and to whomsoever given.

Proposed by Mr. Kasinath P. Gadgil, Barrister-at-Law, and seconded by Professor Balgangadhur Tilak, of the Fergusson College.

III.—That this meeting wishes to place on record its strong protest against the persistent and factious misrepresentations and perversion of facts by interested writers, whereby public opinion in England is being misled and that the native public of India grieve to find some of the honourable members of Parliament, to whom India cannot be too grateful for their honest and disinterested efforts to see justice done to this country, allowing themselves to be influenced by such one-sided and incorrect representations.

Proposed by Professor Ramcrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, and seconded by Professor Gopal Krishna Gokale, B. A.

AN incident which strikingly illustrates the great benefit that the Countess of Dufferin Fund organization confers on the women of India is mentioned in the annual report on the administration of the tributary and political States of Chota Nagpore. Mr. Stevens, Commissioner of the Division, during his cold weather tour amongst the tributary States ascertained that at Bisrampore in Sirgooja the junior Maharani had been severely burned by an accident; and through want of timely assistance, which owing to her sex, the hospital assistant was not permitted to render, and notwithstanding the help which Mrs. Stevens on her arrival was able to afford, the injuries terminated fatally. With reference to this Mr. Stevens remarks:—"I have mentioned this case, because the necessity for attempts to give more medical help to women in India is occasionally disputed, and very generally ignored. In this instance the sufferings of this poor young lady, though she was one of the highest personages in her country, and was surrounded by people who were most anxious for her recovery were such as to bring vividly home to us the importance of Lady Dufferin's work. There is much reason to believe that, but for ignorance and well-meant mismanagement, this valuable life need not have been lost."

I HEAR (says a London correspondent) that the only remaining daughter of Professor Max Muller is engaged to be married to Mr. Thomas Fergusson, the eldest son of Sir James Fergusson. Miss Muller is a great favourite at Oxford, and the news of her engagement will be the source of congratulation by many friends.

THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 30.

THE last ties of the tournament were played off this evening, both games proving very interesting, especially the last, when the 5th Lancers and the Ahmednugger team played each other. In the first contest the Artillery beat the Visitors, as was expected, though the latter lot made a bold fight. Captain Hanwell's team were better mounted, if they were not the better men. Lieutenant Beresford and Captain LeGallais were the only couple on the losing side who could show any good ponies. A grey of Beresford's was especially conspicuous, leaving as it did everything far behind. Every one came down to see the matches, the Duke driving down with General Gillespie, who is at present a guest at Magdala House. The matches were chiefly interesting in one respect, for to-day's victors fight the final on Monday. Of course the result was a foregone conclusion. Everyone expected the 5th would have to play the Artillery in the end, and so they have, but few were prepared for the gallant struggle the Ahmednugger Military have made. Captained by Randolph, the latter were quite a match for their adversaries, who, it must be admitted, were not quite in the form they displayed a few evenings previous.

With regard to the first game the Gunners were, taking them altogether, too strong for the team of Visitors. The latter were a scratch lot, though individually they are good men, but it was owing to their bad mounts that they were overpowered. The play of LeGallais and Beresford was especially brilliant, while Doyne and MacDougall were less conspicuous. Among their adversaries Hanwell and Grier were most prominent, Holland making a most sure and safe goal-keeper, while Cloete was a very good forward. They won by four goals to two of the others.

The following are few details of the game:—

ROYAL ARTILLERY	vs.	VISITORS.
Capt Holland.		Capt LeGallais, 8th Hussars.
Capt Hanwell.		Mr Doyne, 5th Lancers.
Mr Cloete.		Mr Beresford, 7th Hussars.
Mr Grier.		Captain MacDougall, 7th Dragoon Guards.

FIRST ROUND.—The game commenced very favourably for the Gunners, whose forwards at once carried the ball into the Visitors' quarter, where they kept it, notwithstanding the sallies made by Beresford and LeGallais. Grier managed to secure the ball after it was hit out, and scored an easy goal with two or three long shots. Shortly after play was resumed Hanwell had a chance at the goal, but failed to score, and when the round closed the game stood:—Kirkee, 1; Visitors, *nil*.

SECOND ROUND.—During this quarter Beresford made several very good runs, but was prevented scoring. A fast pace was maintained all the time, though without any advantage, till the forwards of the Visitors once more got on the ball, and MacDougall, being well backed by Doyne, hit the ball through the flags. The Visitors deserved this success as they had pressed the Gunners very closely. No further points were gained by either side, and when the bell rang the score stood:—One all.

THIRD ROUND.—In this portion goals were as plentiful as blackberries. There were also many very good runs. Hanwell commenced to play forward a bit and soon was able to turn his position into account. During a very severe attack on his stronghold, LeGallais had to hit the ball behind his goal line. One of his opponents had a shot from the corner in consequence, and Hanwell got the ball, which he promptly sent through the flags. Hanwell again managed to collar the ball after the game had restarted, which he nursed, and being well backed by Grier and Cloete he scored a second time. When another start was made, Beresford kept the ball, which he easily sent between the sticks. Before the round closed Hanwell was able to score a third goal. This left the score when the bell rang:—Artillery, 4; Visitors, 2.

LAST ROUND.—In this quarter the Visitors were hotly pressed, but managed with some very good play to save their goal. During a very hot scrimmage in front of his goal LeGallais had to hit the ball behind into touch. He had to pay the penalty as Hanwell had a hit out from the corner, the [illegible] while. However, no point was gained, and after some good play on either side, the game concluded in a win for the Gunners by four goals to two.

SECOND MATCH.

This game proved most exciting in the end. When the round closed the sides were tie, and the goals had accordingly to be widened. It was a toss-up whether they would continue or finish next day. However, it was decided to continue, and according to the rules the game went on for another ten minutes. Four minutes' play enabled the Lancers to score a goal, but almost immediately after Nugger equalised matters. During the rest of the ten minutes the Lancers killed all excitement by gaining two more points in succession, thus giving their opponents no chance whatever to score an equal number of goals, and the game thus ended in a victory for the best team by five to three. The Ahmednugger team played splendidly, but their victors outpaced them, and outplayed them.

NUGGER ARTILLERY.	5TH LANCERS.
Mr Randolph.	Captain Bailey.
Dr Carson.	Captain Beddie.
Captain Leckie.	Mr Collis.
Mr Whyte.	Mr Daniel.

FIRST ROUND.—At the start the Nugger lot pressed the 5th very hotly, and the latter had to play all they knew to avert the numerous attacks made on their goal. Whyte and Leckie continually kept the game in the quarters of the Lancers and many scrimmages took place in front of the goal. At last Leckie was able to knock the ball between the flags and the first to score:—5th Lancers, *nil*; Nugger, 1 goal.

SECOND ROUND.—There was some good play on either side this quarter, the Nugger team getting the best of the fight. Bailey claimed across during a fierce onslaught his forwards were making on the Nugger home, and it was given. Beddy took the free shot at the goal, but for once failed with a very indifferent stroke. After the ball was hit out Collis knocked it back, and when it was again played out by Carson, Beddie made a successful stroke and sent the ball through, thus equalising matters. Leckie, however, added another point to his side's score by making a goal immediately after play was resumed. The 5th then played up, and there was some hard riding now. Beddie had a hurl, but did not hurt himself, and when the round closed the game was:—5th Lancers, 1; Nugger, 2.

THIRD ROUND.—Shortly after resuming play Leckie's pony ran off the ground with him. This was not noticed by Randolph, who continued the game minus his able forward and paid the penalty, as the Lancers easily scored, Collis knocking the ball through. The game continued at a very fast pace, but, barring several good individual runs, no further points were gained. Score:—Two all.

FOURTH ROUND.—Several goals were missed this quarter, Carson twice failing to score though he had easy chances. Collis also missed a chance, and Randolph had similar bad luck after a long run. Neither side had improved their position when the bell rang, and everyone looked forward to a grand contest when playing off the tie.

It was decided to play off at once, and the goals were widened accordingly. After sticks were crossed the forwards of the Lancers at once secured the ball, which they took down to the Nugger quarter. Randolph saved his goal, but Collis got the ball and was able to knock it behind. After it was hit out Beddie secured a goal. There were six minutes left to play, and Nuggur played up remarkably well with the result that they were able to gain a goal and equalise matters again. It was very exciting now, and it looked very probable that there would be another tie. But the Lancers were playing splendidly, and Beddie getting the ball scored a goal. Nugger made desperate efforts to gain the next point, but Daniel and Collis were ever on the ball, and being able to elude Randolph, Collis made a goal. Nugger were now out of it, and when the bell rang for the last time the advantage remained with the Lancers, who won a capitally contested match by five goals to three.

AN unfortunate accident, we are sorry to hear, occurred to Captain Durand's party on its journey from Gilgit to Hunza and Nagar. While the Kashmiri escort were crossing the Hunza river the bridge broke, and four men, including the commandant of the escort, were drowned.

THE THANA PARSEE SCANDAL.

APPEAL TO THE SESSIONS JUDGE.

AT the Thana Court on Saturday last Mr. A. B. Steward, the Sessions Judge of Thana, heard an appeal in the case of Burjorjee Eduljee *vs.* Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ramakdawalla and Shapurjee Eduljee Kalfatee, against whom a conviction and sentence were passed on the 20th ult. by Mr. Jehangir Manockjee Cursetjee, First Class Magistrate, Thana. The Magistrate convicted the first accused of having, on the 22nd May last, with intent to cause injury to the complainant, his father, and others, made a false charge to a police constable of the G. I. P. Railway Police at Thana, namely, the charge of absconding with one Cooverbai, a woman, knowing that there was no just or lawful ground for such charge. The first accused was also convicted of having, on the abovementioned date, given information to the police constable that the complainant and others were absconding with Cooverbai, which information the accused knew to be false, intending thereby to cause the constable to use his lawful powers to the injury and annoyance of the complainant and others. The first accused was further convicted of having, on the abovementioned date, caused the complainant, his father, and others to be wrongfully confined at the Thana railway station for four hours. The second accused was convicted of aiding and abetting the first in the commission of each of the above-mentioned three offences and being present at the time of the commission of the offences. The First Class Magistrate sentenced the first accused, Dadabhoy, to a cumulative term of one year's rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 65, and the second accused, Shapurjee, to a cumulative term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 1,000. The accused's appeal from the above decision was heard before Mr. Steward on Saturday. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Atmaram Sitaram, appeared for the appellants; Mr. Ramchunder Trimbak, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown; and the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta appeared on behalf of the complainant, in support of the conviction and sentence.

Mr. Branson, in addressing the court, said that although there was a great mass of evidence recorded in the case, he did not propose to trouble the court by going through it. There were certain probabilities in the case which were admitted on both sides. The first objection which he proposed to take was that the accused were charged under three sections of the Indian Penal Code, viz., 211, 182, and 342. Both the accused were convicted and sentenced under these three sections. Counsel submitted that the offences under sections 211 and 182 were the same, which were about giving false information to the police, and there ought not to have been passed a cumulative sentence under both these sections. It was curious that the words used in both these sections were the same and the offences related to the same thing. The sentences passed upon both the accused were severe. Even granting that the facts stated by the complainant were true, it was absurd to conceive a sentence of twelve and eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment for a detention at the Thana station for a couple of hours, and besides that each of the accused was heavily fined. Counsel would ask his Honour to deal with Dadabhoy, the first accused, in the same way as the trying Magistrate once intended to do, *i.e.*, to discharge him with a fine. But the Magistrate changed his mind, and sent him to jail as he thought that what the accused stated in his defence before him was false. The first charge was to give false information to the police to detain one Barjorjee Eduljee, but there was no evidence to support that charge. Counsel would admit that the first accused Dadabhoy did send a telegram to the Thana station on the 22nd May last, but it was submitted that Dadabhoy was justified in sending the telegram. The learned counsel then stated the facts of the case, which have already appeared in these columns.

His Honour remarked that the telegram was sent by Dadabhoy, and he did not see how he was justified in sending it.

Mr. Branson: Because he was a clerk to Cooverbai's pleader.

His Honour enquired what right the first accused had to come between her and her parents and her brother. She was under the control of her parents, and that control had not at all ceased.

Mr. Branson submitted that the control had ceased, as she had charged her father and brother with assault, left them, and gone to live with the accused Shapurji. Counsel submitted that Shapurji, as her friend, was quite justified in intervening. Jamsetji appeared to be a very willing witness.

His Honour: He was a mere clerk in the Thana office.

Mr. Branson: Still he appeared to take so much interest in the matter, although he admitted that he had never seen Cooverbai before.

His Honour: It does not [illegible] against her own will.

Mr. Branson said that after she was allowed to go from the Thana station she was not willing to go with her parents. If Cooverbai came out of the train voluntarily, it was probable that her brother also came out of the train voluntarily. The very next day all the parties met at the mamlatdar's court, and all the parties complained against each other. The complaints were then dropped, but eighteen days after Cooverbai's brother laid a complaint against the defendants to take revenge upon them. The prosecution had failed to prove the case. The father of Cooverbai came out at the station to return to Bombay. Ardeshir, a witness of the complainant, contradicted him by saying that the father was compelled to leave the train. Witness heard all the conversation, although he was about a distance of about six carriages upon the grounds. Counsel asked his Honour to hold that the charge was not proved against his clients. Burjorjee's complaint was not a true one. The sentence passed upon the accused was excessive for the high morality of the Parsee community. Dadabhoy was punished for not telling the truth in the Magistrate's court. On these grounds the learned counsel asked his Honour to reverse the convictions.

Mr. Mehta, in support of the conviction, addressed himself to the evidence recorded before the Magistrate, and argued that it was sufficient to sustain the conviction of both the accused. Upon the evidence the Magistrate had come to the conclusion that the charges were clearly proved. The evidence was ample enough to corroborate the material allegations made for the prosecution. The first accused, a lawyer's clerk, knowing that Cooverbai was keeping away from her parents, sent the telegram for her detention at Thana. This was, Mr. Mehta remarked, a plausible theory set up for the defence; but unfortunately, for the theory, the first accused himself distinctly contradicted it. The Magistrate found that both the accused were guilty of an attempt to snatch away Cooverbai from the hands of her parents. No doubt there was some hostility between the girl and her parents, but as far as the latter were concerned, it was not hostility of such a character as to lead the parents to do anything against the interests of their own child. The learned counsel remarked that the evidence showed that the accused gave false information to the police with the view of getting the girl back into their own hands; and that, having failed in the Police Court, they resorted to this extreme step of giving false information to the police constable at Thana. The learned counsel observed that Shapurjee, the second accused, was the instigator of the whole thing, as he wanted to have the girl back into his own hands. The conviction was right and proper; and it was urged that it ought to be sustained. As to the punishment, the learned counsel left it to the discretion of the Sessions Judge, who was in the best position to determine the point.

Mr. Branson, in his reply, said he had no wish to repeat himself, but he would remark that it was only necessary to look at the charge itself to see whether it was well founded or otherwise. So far as regarded the telegram, there was no charge whatever. It mentioned no particulars; it did not say whether the parties were males or of the other sex, whether they were grown up people, and so on. The learned counsel would ask what charge did the accused make against Burjorjee Eduljee that was false? None, whatever; and yet his Honour was asked to sustain the conviction as regarded Burjorjee. Apart from the telegram, there was not one iota of evidence to sustain the conviction as regarded Burjorjee.

His Honor reserved his decision until to-day.

A SERIOUS accident occurred one evening lately at the Nenilly Menagerie, Paris. The wild beast tamer, Buskoff, has been in the habit of creating a sensation at the daily representation of leading a bear through the audience. It appears, says a Paris correspondent, that the animal has been rather savage of late, this being probably due to the hot weather, and on the evening in question in spite of cord and muzzle he managed to inflict a cruel injury upon the eight-year-old daughter of M. Fabre *juge-de-paix* of Saint Cernin. The little girl was seated beside her father in one of the foremost rows, and, as the bear passed, childlike she held out her hands playfully towards the brute with no thought of danger. Suddenly the bear turned, stretched out one of its paws, seized the curly head in its claws, and tore away a mass of golden hair still attached to the bleeding scalp. The condition of little Jeanne is very grave, although the doctors hope to save her. Meantime M. Buskoff has been directed to see that his bear has no further opportunity to gratify his surly proclivities.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 16TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Captain C. Gadd, with the English mails of the 16th August, arrived at Mazagon at 11 p. m. last night. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Pert	Mr Roberts
Major and Mrs Lloyd	Surg-Major and Mrs Knox
Mr Hayman	Mr Munro
Mr Counsell	Dr Young
Mr St Paull	

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt Pringle	Mr Meyer
Col Weldon	Mr Grant
Capt Burton	Mr Liot
Col and Mrs Dale	Mr Leach
Mr Tait	Mr Brunetti
Mr Brazier	Dr Hughes
Mr Oliver	Dr Shaw
Mr J Smith	

FROM VENICE.—Dr Mehta.

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Rev Trevares.

FROM ADEN.

Comdr Gardiner	Mr A Smythe
Mr W McKeowa	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 10TH TO 16TH AUGUST INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince of Wales left London on Tuesday for a three weeks' visit to Homburg.

Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg visited Southampton on Saturday, and laid the foundation-stone of the Gordon Boys' Home.

In the House of Lords on Friday, the Prince of Wales's Children Bill was read a third time and passed as was also the Cruelty to Children Bill. On Monday Lord Carnarvon called attention to the Egyptian question and expressed an opinion that the withdrawal of the British troops from that country should not be left uncertain. Lord Salisbury replied that the Government adhered to the long settled policy and would respect its international obligations. Last night Lord FitzGeral urged the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal, but the Lord Chancellor declined, especially at the present moment, to pledge the Government. Lord Herschell, while agreeing that the subject should be considered, concurred with Lord Cross in doubting whether such a Court would result in a considerable reversal of the verdicts of juries.

In the House of Commons on Monday, on the question of going into the Committee on the Tithes Recovery Bill, several preliminary instructions were proposed, but all were rejected by small majorities, one moved by Mr. Gray, throwing the onus of tithe-paying upon the landlord, being defeated by a majority of four votes only. On Tuesday the House went into Committee on the Bill, and many amendments were moved, which were mostly rejected by majorities varying from 30 to 11. On Wednesday the Attorney-General announced that the Government had decided to alter the Bill so as to throw the responsibility for payment of tithe exclusively upon owners instead of upon occupiers. Last night, after a conversation respecting the changed condition of the Tithes Recovery Bill, the Scotch Education Vote was further discussed and passed. Other votes in Supply occupied the rem ainder of the sitting.

Sir E. Harland, Conservative, was elected on Monday without opposition as M.P. for North Belfast, in succession to the late Sir W. Ewart.

Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., has been appointed Judge of the Northumberland County Courts.

Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., on Saturday addressed a number of the Unionists of West Birmingham, and caustically replied to the recent utterances of Lord R. Churchill.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday, at which all the Ministers were present except the Duke of Rutland and Lord Ashbourne.

Mr. F. Mead, of the South-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed a Metropolitan Police Magistrate, in place of Mr. Paget, resigned.

The verdict in the Maybrick murder case has excited a great amount of disapproval, which is manifested by numerous letters in the newspapers. On the other hand, many objections are published to the emotional excitement displayed.

The grouse-shooting season opened on Monday with good prospects, except in Perthshire and one or two other Scotch counties.

The deaths are announced of Sir James Marshall, lately Chief Justice of Lagos, and of Mr. Whigham, County Court Judge.

The fleet recently inspected at Spithead has been broken up into several attacking and defending squadrons, which have left for various parts of the British and Irish coasts.

The cricket match between Surrey and Middlesex was won on Saturday by Surrey by an innings and 74 runs. That between Kent and Gloucestershire was drawn unfinished, greatly in favour of Kent. The match between Derbyshire and Leicestershire was also left drawn. This week, Surrey was defeated by Essex by 135 runs, Kent beat Yorkshire by 82 runs, Gloucestershire defeated Warwickshire by 158 runs, and Sussex was beaten by Lancashire by an innings and 33 runs.

Heavy thunderstorms passed on Sunday over the Midland Counties, and considerable damage to property was caused in Birmingam and Nottingham.

A young woman named Parry, an organist, who had taken part in a musical festival at Pwllheli, was on Friday forced off the platform at the station, and was killed by an coming train.

James Elliott, superintendent of traffic on the Great Northern Railway of Ireland, was tried at Dublin on a charge of negligence in connexion with the dreadful railway accident at Armagh. On Friday the case was closed, but the jury could not agree on a verdict.

A man, formely a soldier in the Madras army, died this week in St. George's Hospital from leprosy.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League in Dublin, on Tuesday, Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., presiding, the receipt of £1,173 was announced, and grants have been made to evict tenants of £213.

The Dublin *Freeman* has published a list of Parnellite members who were absent from the divisions on the Tithe Bill in the House of Commons on Monday, and thus prevented the defeat of the Government.

OBITUARY.—D. I. G. of Hospitals, C. B. Chalmers, Ben. Rst.; Surg.-Maj. C. G. H. Ross, Bo. Rst.; Sir J. Watson; Sir J. Roberton; Sir J. Marshall, C.M.G.; Sir H. C. Oxenden, Bart.; Judge Whigham; Mr. G. C. Brookes, Commander, P. and O. S. N. Co.; Mr. G. P. Bevan, J.P., F.G.S.; Mr. Gaston Murray; Viscountess Combermere; Lady Forster.

The Emperor of Austria arrived in Ber

BENI-ISRAEL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE thirty-fifth annual meeting of the society was held last evening in Israel Molah, Khudduck, when there were present many gentlemen interested in the welfare of the Beni-Israel community. The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, who was accompanied by Mrs. Scott and was very cordially received, presided.

Some boys of the new Synagogue School sang a Hebrew song.

Mr. Justice Scott, in addressing the meeting, said :—The warmth of your reception does not, I assure you, exceed the cordiality with which I come amongst you. Ever since I presided here three years ago, I have taken much interest in the Beni-Israel community, and it is a satisfaction to be with you once more. (Cheers.) A great writer once said :—"Wherever we have a Jew on the surface of the earth, there we have a man who connects the present with the remote past—with the very beginning of all time;" and another writer has said : "We Christians owe a vast debt of obligation to the Jews." There is a close connection between the two sayings. The world's great debt to the Hebrew race is that they were the guardians of the Sacred Books and discharged their trust most nobly. By their force of character, their tenacity of purpose, and their undying faith they preserved in the midst of idolatry an intense belief in one God as revealed to us by the Bible, and they still preserve the same faith with the same intensity. It is by this unchangeableness the Jew stands out in history and calls up the distant past. Take your own case. The strange romantic story of the arrival of your ancestors—a remnant of seven men and seven women literally cast ashore by the sea sixteen hundred years ago—recalls the persecutions from which you fled. The preservation of your religion and Hebrew identity to the present day in the new land, amidst all the new faiths and strange customs of India, recalls the grand Hebrew character over the whole history of the Jews since Abraham was summoned from Chaldea to found your great nation in the land of Israel. The Jews of Cochin down the coast in a similar way link the present with the past. Their own story is that they came here as exiles after the destruction of Jerusalem by the Emperor Titus. Others connect them with the fleets of Solomon and the maritime trade of Tyre and Sidon. Whatever may be the true story, they stand out as you do through the past centuries as clinging firmly to their faith in spite of oppression and persecution. I wonder if you would have done better had you stayed in the West. I doubt it. The history of the Jews from the first to the nineteeth century is the record of a brave people struggling with adversity and with a long series of persecutions. Each counry took its turn of oppression. The spirit of the English people is shown in Shakespeare's character of Shylock, and a famous declaration of St. Louis, the best king France ever had, is a fair sample of the treatment your people received in France :—"For the salvation of his own soul and those of his ancestors the king releases to all Christians a third part of what was owing by them to Jews." In fact, the oppression continued throughout the Middle Ages down to almost the present day. I say with pride *almost* the present day. The time of persecution has at last gone. Now your race stands on perfect equality. Every kind of disability has been swept away. A Jew (Lord Beaconsfield) has been Prime Minister of England; a Jew, M. Gambetta, has been President of the Republic of France. The finances of all Europe are almost in the hands of the Jews. The richest men in Europe are Jews. But no race puts their wealth to better uses. There are in London alone thirty-two benevolent institutions and nineteen educational establishments maintained by Jews. When I visited Jerusalem, as I did three years ago, I was much struck with the charitable and educational institutions founded there by all creeds, and especially by wealthy men of your race. They relieved the stern desolate scenery. The gloomy mournful city did not seem so sad, and when I visited on a Saturday the ancient wall near the site of the Great Temple and saw crowds of Jews bending their black turbans to the ground as they wailed in tears over their vanished temple and the lost city, I still felt full of hope that there was a better future before them. I had been here a month or two before, and I thought of you and should have liked to have shown you Jerusalem. But it is a very mournful city. No river flows by it no fertility surrounds it, no commerce approaches its walls. It stands on the edge of a rocky table land and the narrow deep valley of Jehoshaphat scarcely separates it from the Mount of Olivet, which is so near that you can count the pilgrims as they wind up the hill. The city remains silent and gloomy, the arena of a thousand fights of Jebusites, Hebrews, Chaldeans, Assyrians, Egyptians, Romans, Saracens, and Crusaders. They Crescent Flag waves over the spot where once stood the Temple of Solomon. (Hear, hear.) But I am letting my travels carry me too far from my subject, I am very glad that your Benevolent Society has done good work in this the 35th year of its existence. I know that you are not a wealthy community, and yet you set a good example of charity towards the poor and helpless amongst you. But I hear there are some who cad help and yet who do not, and I appeal earnestly to them to come forward, and I appeal also to the rich of all our communities in Bombay to contribute something to so good an object. I would refer to one other point before I sit down. I have heard something to-day of a schism in your community—a division in your little camp—as a cause of falling off in the general charity. I earnestly hope this is not true. The union, the solidarity, of the Jews is almost proverbial. The bond of a common religion, the sacred character of the chosen people, the tie of a grand and ancient history has held them united in spirit for many hundreds of years, though they are scattered over the whole civilized world. Though they have no country they still remain the great Hebrew nation; though they have no church establishment, no state support, no endowment, they still maintain the great Hebrew religion. You men of the Beni-Israel should be the last community in India to bicker and quarrel amongst yourselves. I shall be very glad if I have been misinformed. But if you have quarrelled, I hope you will make it up at once, and prove yourselves once more in union by the large amount of your subscription list next year, and perhaps before I sit down you will allow me and Mrs. Scott to add our mite as Christian friends of the community. (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. Solomon Abraham Pezarker, son of Mr. Abraham Daniel, the Secretary of the Society, read the committee's report, from which the following are extracts :—

The collections during the year under report have been somewhat more than in the previous year, though the amount obtained as donations has been below that of 1887. The subscriptions amounted to Rs. 700-2-1, donations to Rs. 273, and the interest on Promissory Notes to Rs. 195, making in all Rs. 1,168-2-1. The expenditure for the same period has been Rs. 1,048-6-1, including Rs. 15 for the funeral expenses, leaving a small balance of Rs. 119-12-0 in favour of your society. The expenditure has been less by Rs. 34-14-8 than that for the previous year. The income of the society in the shape of donations has been decreasing year by year, and that such should be the case in a wealthy city like Bombay, where our wealthy men are famous for their philanthropy, is very deplorable. The committee trust that the Beni-Israel, whose poor are helped by this society, will bestir themselves and offer more liberal and regular aid than they have hitherto done. Should the institution be supported by our own people, as they are bound in duty to do, there is every hope that it will be based upon a firm foundation and extend its usefulness. The work of making collections in up-country did not progress satisfactorily last year on account of the transference of the regiments to new stations and the spirit of opposition manifested by some unprincipled men; but your committee would earnestly exhort their brethren that are desirous of aiding your society to follow the guidance of their conscience and the Scriptures, which eloquently and powerfully enjoin the duty of benevolence. The committee would beg specially to offer their grateful acknowledgments to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Reay, K.G., C.I.E., the Governor of Bombay, Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Knight, and Rao Bahadoor Nana Moroji, who most graciously occupied the chair at the last annual meeting of your society, for their generous donations in the last year. Your committee is also most grateful to the other gentlemen who assisted this society with their munificent donations in the year under report. Last year ten new persons were enrolled among the wards of your society, so that the number rose to 39. Out of these, seven persons died during the year, the funeral expenses of three of whom were paid by the society. One old woman ceased to take aid from the society, as her relations undertook to support her. Two were allowed occasional aid, of whom one is still on the list. There now remain 30 persons under the protection of your society, whose names and places of residence have been given in the list appended to this report, from which it will be evident that it is not only the poor living in Bombay that are aided, but many others, and the committee trust that those in up-country will contribute regularly towards the fund of the society. The several Synagogues situated in Bombay and up-country might make collections, and such is the practice amongst Europeans. We imitate the Europeans in the trivial matter of living and clothing, but are not so anxious to copy their example in weightier things. The committee hope that these annual gatherings, which are often attended by some of the most influential citizens of this great city, and at which very valuable addresses are given, will contribute to enlighten our people and qualify them for taking an active part in philanthropic undertakings especially such as are designed for the benefit of their own race.

Mr. Justice Scott said he did not think he could add anything to the little address he had already delivered to them. The committee trusted that the Beni-Israel community would come forward more largely with subscriptions. There was no doubt that if the general community of the city found that the Beni-Israels helped themselves, they would come forward the more willingly and readily to their help. Then the Beni-Israels must be one among themselves and not divided, and they should be of one mind. What they had to do was to pull together and be of one mind, and the chairman said he and Mrs. Scott as well as many other outsiders would come forward the more readily to assist them. (Loud cheers.)

Rao Bahadoor Nana Norojee, late Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding and for his able, gifted, and sympathetic address. They would all remember that this was not the first time that their chairman had come amongst them at great personal inconvenience, and a special debt of gratitude was due to him for his trouble. (Applause.)

Mr. Reuben Benjamin Penker, in seconding the vote of thanks, remarked that, in order to show themselves truly grateful to their worthy and honourable chairman, they should strive to follow his advice by being of one mind and united among themselves. (Cheers.)

The secretary's announcement of a handsome donation from the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Scott was received with loud cheers.

The proceedings terminated, as they had begun, with the singing of a Hebrew song.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the Graduates' letter to the Registrar about the appointment of examiners, I beg to point out the following portions of the University Act of Incorporation, and bring the same to the knowledge of the public. Section 10 of the Act says :—"The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, *i.e.*, the Senate for the time being, shall have full power from time to time to appoint examiners, officers, and servants of the University." Section 13 says :—"The Senate shall cause examinations to be held once a year, and the candidates at such examinations shall be examined either by the examiners appointed for the purpose by the Senate from among the Fellows or by other examiners so to be appointed." Section 8 of the Act gives the Senate power to make bye-laws, "so as not to be repugnant to law or to the general objects, and provisions of this Act" touching the examination for degrees, qualifications of candidates, course of instruction, mode of convening meetings, and all other matters relating to University affairs. It appears that the Senate has enacted a bye-law for the appointment of examiners under the above section. Though this section specifies the subject-matter of the bye-laws, it does not also specifically say that bye-laws for the appointment of Examiners should be made. However that may be, the Syndicate, a close body of twelve Fellows, are empowered by bye-law 11—"subject to the revision and control of the Senate" to appoint Examiners and all other University officers save the Registrar. In the first place, reading sections 10 with 13 of the Act I do not see that it was ever intended that the appointment of Examiners should rest with a close body of twelve Fellows out of the Senate, which is a public body, and, secondly, I find the bye-law clearly "repugnant to the objects and provisions of the the Act," for the Act distinctly says that the Examiners should be from among the Fellows. This is purposely omitted from the bye-law. The Syndicate have gone a step further, and have taken upon themselves the appointment of Examiners, ignoring altogether "the powers of revision and control of the Senate." The Syndicate invite applications for examinerships, and, as far as the public are concerned, every syndic every year has his own standard of qualifications and principles to guide him in the selection of Examiners, save the advertisement asking for applications and the list of examiners published a week before the examinations. Neither the Senate nor the public know anything as to how the selection is made or who are selected. The public greatly fear that the fluctuating results at the examinations can well be laid at the door of inexperienced and raw Examiners and to the frequent changes every year of the Examiners. The appointments are in the first place illegal, and the mode of making the appointments is bad on general principles. Bombay is said to boast of public opinion, but little importance are allowed to drift as above.

I have nothing to say against the Syndicate personally, every distinguished member of which, no doubt, does his duty conscienciously. It is a body consisting of the very cream of the Fellows. But even such a body, for want of defined rules and without a public check, may go wrong.—Yours, &c.,

R. K. R. C.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

PORTUGUESE INDIGNATION MEETING.

A PUBLIC general meeting of the Instituto Luso-Indiano was held on Friday evening in the hall of the Instituto to consider an anonymous pamphlet that has been issued in Bombay in which the committee of the Instituto, the actors and actresses who took part in the performance on the 10th August, and the assembly who were present on the occasion have been insulted. Mr. L. J. de Souza, pleader, was called to occupy the chair. The president, the secretary of the Instituto, Messrs. V. S. Rodrigues, L. Mascarenhas, and Dr. J. C. Lisboa spoke very strongly, and condemned the pamphlet, which appeared to have been dictated by spite and envy. The attack on the respectable characters was cowardly and unjustifiable, and the insinuations against the lady-amateurs were most ungallant. Two resolutions were passed sympathising with the committee and the actors and actresses, and reasserting undiminished confidence in the managing committee. The second resolution was carried with acclamation, authorising the committee to take the necessary steps to vindicate their character by means which they may consider effected for this purpose, and collect subscription from amongst the members and the community in general. Great indignation was expressed against the author or authors of the pamphlet, and the meeting pledged itself to support the committee in prosecuting the author or authors. With a vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p m. of the 1st Sept. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	1	4	15	...	38
Suez	1	9	55	2	8

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 1st Sept. 1889.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	43	...	7
„ Kurrachee ...	...	18	...	1
„ Madras...	...	33	...	1

THE admissions to Paris Exhibition to July 31, or rather the tickets used, number 10,022,000, as compared with 5,116,000 during the corresponding period in 1878.

PRINCESS VICTORIA OF WALES, now that her elder sister is married, is likely to become quite her mother's right-hand. At present she undertakes a large portion of the Princess of Wales' correspondence, and helps Her Royal Highness in many of her State duties.

A YOUNG man, named Charles Edward Eatch, aged twenty-one, who committed suicide at Leeds, left behind him an extraordinary letter addressed to a young woman, named Morley, in which he said :—"I am going to commit suicide on Friday morning, as I want to be buried on bank holiday (Monday), so that I shall disappoint my cousin Annie, who is to be married on that day, so there will be a funeral instead of a wedding. I hope you will attend my funeral. I will meet you in Heaven."

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple Remedy will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta

CRICKET.

G. I. P. R. PAREL GYMKHANA *vs.* BYCULLA UNITED.

A MATCH between the above teams was played on Friday, 30th August, at Parel, the former winning by 39 runs. The extremely low scoring was owing to the very soft state of the ground. Scores :—

G. I. P. R. GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lynn, run out	5	Selkirk, b Howard..	0
Lillywhite, run out	0	c Howard, b Bricks	2
Twiss, b Fernandez.....	6	c Howard, b Purvis	1
Sawyers, b Linsdale	0	c West, b Howard..	1
Seaford, b Linsdale.....	2	b Purvis.....	0
Pennock, not out.....	16	c and b Purvis	10
Smith, st Selkirk, b Fernandez	0	b Fernandez	12
Munroe, b Linsdale.....	0	c Howard, b West..	7
Navin, c Howard, b West.	2	b Binks	2
Holdway, b Linsdale	0	not out	9
Blaney, c Linsdale, b West	3	c Selkirk, b West...	0
Extras.....			11
Total...	34	Total...	55

BYCULLA UNITED.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Bricks, c Seaford, b Sawyers	1	b Lynn	0
West, b Sawyers	3	c Lynn, b Sawyers.	2
Howard, b Sawyers.....	1	c Lillywhite, b Sawyers	4
Fernandez, l-b-w Lynn ...	0	b Sawyers.....	1
Selkirk, not out	9	c Holdway, b Lynn	0
Barnes, b Lynn	0	c Lynn, b Sawyers.	0
Purvis, b Sawyers	4	c Lillywhite, b Sawyers	7
Hallums, run out.....	1	b Lynn	3
Linsdale, b Lynn	1	Not out.....	3
Glover, b Lynn.....	0	b Lynn	9
Gordon, b Lynn	0	c Lynn, b Sawyers.	1
Total...	20	Total...	30

PROMOTION OF A RETIRED MADRAS CHAPLAIN.

THE Bishopric of Sydney has been offered to, and accepted by, Canon William Saumarez Smith, D. D., Principal of St. Aidan's Theological College, Burkenhead, Chaplain on the Madras Establishment, 1861 to 1865, and for some time Domestic Chaplain to Bishop Gell. A home paper says of him that "as a Cambridge Fellow, a Bishop's Chaplain in Madras, an Examining Chaplain at home, an incumbent hard by his old University, a Cathedral dignitary, and the head of a successful Theological College, he ought to have acquired a useful knowledge of men and things." He was a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a first class both in the Classical and Theological Tripos. He took the Carus Greek Testament prize, the Scholefield, Seatonian, and Maitland prizes, and held the Crosse Theological and Tyrrwhitt's Hebrew scholarships. He was ordained by the Bishop of Ely to the curacy of St. Paul, Cambridge, and was vicar of Trumpington in the same county. "He is one of the most scholarly Evangelicals, and his work on Genesis and his sermons on Christian faith had a considerable reputation." The Revd. Dr. Barry (son of the late Sir Charles Barry, R.A.), formerly Principal of King's College, London, whom Dr. Saumarez Smith succeeds, resigned the Bishopric partly in consequence of the declining health of Mrs. Barry after holding it only four years.

A "MUSTH" ELEPHANT UNDER WATER.

THERE is a *musth* elephant in Allahabad city. "Girdur," as he is called, was presented by a Raja to a pragnewallah, and brought down to Allahabad sometime ago. One day ominous drops of water were noticed to exude from his temples, a sure sign of approaching violence, and Girdus was thereupon secured with heavy chains near Tucker's bridge. No one dared to go near him, and he was fed from afar. During the recent inundations Girdur was nearly drowned, and experienced the agonies of Tantalus, for the waters rose rapidly and submerged his whole body till only his trunk could be seen flourishing about. For four days he stood in this precarious condition, barely able to lift up his mouth out of the water. During this isolation, his food used to be thrown to him from a high mound; great anxiety was felt as to the fate of the pachyderm, and Rs. 100 was offered as a reward to any one who would remove him from his perilous position, but such an undertaking was almost a physical impossibility. The waters, however, began to subside, and all danger was past. The elephant is still to be seen in the same place in what has now dwindled down to a pool. He is regarded with great awe, and daily interviewed at a very respectable distance by numbers of people, being accredited with having trampled to death some half-a-dozen people, although he is a mere stripling of thirty years—*Post*.

THE REDISTRIBUTION OF COMMANDS.

THE prospects of the senior officers of the old Indian Artillery have been seriously affected by the redistribution of commands in India, observes the *Pioneer*. There are but few brigades now to be given away, and these officers stand a poor chance of being selected for them, being on the same list, in this matter of promotion to commands as the officers of the Indian Staff Corps, who naturally far outnumber them. The officers of the Royal Artillery Imperial List, as distinct from the old Indian service, have had their interests well looked after one brigade in every four being allotted to them. Thus Colonels Budgen and Smart command brigades in Bombay and Madras, respectively; and Colonel Pretyman will succeed to the Agra Brigade a few months hence. The Horse Guards insist upon this proportion of Brigade Commands in India being given to officers on the Imperial List qualified to hold them, and promotion has to be made accordingly. The Station Commands which were instituted when the redistribution scheme came into force have so far been reserved entirely for Staff Corps officers, and the Colonels of the Indian Artillery can look for no compensating relief in this direction unless the existing rules are modified. To prove how small are their chances of employment, we may quote the case of Brigadier-General T. Graham, C.B., a Colonel of March 1885, who on relinquishing his command of the Sikkim Field Force reverts to his substantive appointment of officer commanding the Artillery at Jutogh, where only two mountain batteries are stationed. There are other officers, full Colonels of several years' standing, who have done good service in the field, but who have now no prospects whatever of future advancement. How this question of finding employment for men, whose retirement will be a loss to the Army, is to be solved we cannot venture to say; perhaps the present Commander-in-Chief, who himself belongs to the "finest service in the world," the old Bengal Artillery, may be able to suggest some remedy.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(SEPTEMBER 1.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam restored. Kamburi-Bangkok section still interrupted.

Mauritius mail closes at Durban at 11 a.m., 2nd Sept.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

THE *Correspondance de l'est* (writes a Vienna correspondent) publishes an astonishing letter from Monastir, in which, it is stated, that brigandage has been carried on for some months in Macedonia by a band, which had for its confederates several priests, a Greek archimandrite, the superior of a monastery, and three "ladies." The letter declares that three months a Servian, named Simo Naoum, living at Vlaco-Clisura, was kidnapped in his own house and carried off to Castoria, where he was confined for ten weeks in the house of a Greek priest, which stood close to the Imperial Gendarmerie. The brigands demanded £1,500 Turkish for the man's ransom, and all the negotiations with the prisoner's relatives were conducted on behalf of the brigands by Archimandrite Gregory, superior of the monastery of Tjerilovo. This holy man received £300 Turkish from Simo Naoum's friends, and was holding out for more, when two of Simo's captors, on perpetrating a fresh act of brigandage, were shot. A third escaped, but was followed to his residence, and this led to the release of Simo and the arrest of the whole band of brigands, including the three "ladies" and the archimandrite.

MARRIAGE CELEBRATION AT CHUDDERGHAUT.

NAWAB MOHSIN-UL-MULK BAHADOOR, the well-known and popular Political and Financial Secretary to H. H. the Nizam's Government, gave a grand and sumptuous dinner party last Sunday evening in connection with the marriage of his nephew, Mr. Nazir Beg, which happy event took place some time ago. The dinner was exclusively a Mahomedan one, to which all the leading noblemen and high officials of the State, such as secretaries to Government, heads of departments and Judges of the High Court were invited. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk's spendid mansion on the Chudderghaut Road was beautifully adorned and decorated for the occasion. At all times this house, which is magnificiently situated on one of the best sites in Hyderabad, forms with its spacious grounds, its lofty elevation, and chaste design, one of the most pleasant and attractive features in Chudderghaut. But it was on this particular occasion laid out with such skill and taste that the building with all its surroundings presented quite a fairy-like appearance. The broad and handsome veranda, as well as the gorgeously furnished drawing-room were a sea of light, and the spectacle presented inside when the guests, mostly in Oriental costume, had all assembled, was brilliant and picturesque in the extreme. Eight o'clock was the time fixed for the dinner, and punctually at that hour, a move was made to the large and elegant durbar tent, where more than a hundred guests sat down to a rich and sumptuous repast, which almost wholly consisted of Oriental dishes and delicacies. Among those present were Nawabs Kadir Jung, Moulvi-ud-Dowla, Tradat Jung, Ikbal Yar Jung, Hakim ul-Hukma, Tooktaz Jung, Sarwar Jung, Moazaz-Yar Jung, Imad-ud-Dowlah, Imad Jung, Akbar Jung, Intesar Jung, Mukerrub Jung, Shumsher-ul-Mulk, Sultan Nawaz Jung (the Arab Chief) Saif-ud-Dowla (the Arab Jamadar), Kam Kam-ud-Dowlah, Laik-ud-Dowlah, Saif-ud-Dowlah, Imad Nawaz Jung, Meer Roonak Ali Khan Bahadoor, and many others.

The most intersting and remarkable feature connected with this pleasant and happy gathering, and one which at present forms the chief and all-engrossing topic of conversation in Hyderabad, was the able, eloquent and appropriate speech which was made by Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk in proposing the health of His Highness. This speech, like all the utterances of this singularly gifted and fluent speaker, held the audience in rapt attention for nearly three quarters of an hour, and was repeatedly received with loud and continuous cheering. It was in the happiest style of the Grand Old Man of Hyderabad.

In the opening he forcibly and impressively referred to the unbounded kindness and generosity of His Highness, under whose benign and impartial rule the country had risen to such a remarkable height of prosperity, and confessed that it was solely due to the enlightened and liberal policy of His Highness that he (the Nawab) enjoyed at that moment the high position of honour and respect that he had attained, and for which no language could adequately express his sense of gratitude and obligation to His Highness. His Highness's catholic sympathy of heart had made it possible for all classes and denominations to find a free and wide field in Hyderabad for the display of their individual merits and talents, and to live peacefully and amicably with each other. It was entirely due to this noble characteristic of His Highness's nature that under his government people from all parts of India—indeed from all parts of the civilized world—lived in Hyderabad on terms of equality, fraternity, and affection with the children of the soil. The alleged enmity and dissension between the Hyderabadees and the so-called Hindoostanees did not exist, except in the fertile brains of mischief-makers or writers ignorant of the true state of Hyderabad. The speaker went on to describe at some length the actual relationship existing between these two classes, which were supposed to form two hostile and irreconcilable camps, and the conclusive arguments by which he proved that far from their interests being conflicting, they were bound together by the closest ties of sympathy and fellow-feeling. This was greeted with warm and frequent applause. He pointed out that the introduction of what was erroneously called the foreign or alien element in Hyderabad officialdom, was necessitated by the peculiar circumstances of the country and the growing requirementsof an advancing age. That eminent and far-seeing statesman, who unselfishly devoted a long and arduous life to promote the welfare of the large and important State, the administration of which was entrusted to his care, instinctively felt that the general march of civilisation and its concomitant effects on the social and political condition of India required the importation of men in Hyderabad having knowledge and experience of those modes of administration which had brought about almost a physical impossibility. No words, however, could more plainly express the necessity for the admission of this new blood was absolutely indespensable for the effectual introduction of those urgent and essential reforms that Sir Salar Jung had at heart, and he therefore invited the speaker and a few other selected persons from the North-west to help him in the high and laudable task he had set to himself, just as he had on previous occasions invited trained hands from Bombay and Madras. This was a step which, however distasteful it might be, Sir Salar Jung was obliged to take for the proper and faithful discharge of the responsible trust reposed in him. It was an unavoidable and beneficial measure principally designed for the good of the country, and one which, if viewed in its proper light, must be regarded as a blessing by all right-thinking Hyderabadees rather than as a usurpation of their vested interests, as they were sometimes asked to believe. They had hardly just cause for jealousy, distrust, or resentment, for the Hindustanees were no aliens to them in race, creed or sympathy. They were both creatures of the same God, believers in the same faith, inhabitants of the same country, offsprings of the same stock, members of the same nation, and children of the same original fatherland from which Islam first spread its conquests far and wide in different quarters of the world. It was true that the Hyderabadees were the first in point of time to settle in the Deccan, and they had of course every right to enjoy the fruits of their earlier possession and the privileges they had won by their valour and strength. But at the same time the Hindustanees, who by the force of their talents and genius, and their skill and experience in methods of civilized government, had rendered such useful services to the State, certainly deserved well of the country. Considering the extremely difficult and complicated nature of the science of administration, it might be fairly urged that they had not yet received the full guerdon that their works and merits as administrators entitled them to. The Nawab meant no disparagement when he said that at the particular juncture when Sir Salar Jung thought it expedient to seek the co-operation of pratically trained men from other parts of India to assist in the government of the State, the Hyderabadee had not gained that special knowledge and experience which were requisite for the efficient conduct of affairs. Every art required a special knowledge of the rules on which it was founded, and special skill to apply them in practice. He was sure the gentlemen assembled at that festive board were not such adepts in the mysteries of carpentry as those humble individuals whose skill in that particular art had furnished them with the handsome tables round which they had so happily met. But whatever might have been the original necessity which rendered extraneous help indispensable in order to place the administration of the State on a sound and substantial footing, the Nawab was happy to say that that necessity was daily diminishing as the Hyderabadees were themselves beginning to take an active interest in the government of their country and were earnestly striving to qualify themselves for offices of trust and responsibility. No one was more sincerely delighted than the speaker to find these hopeful and auspicious signs of progress, as, though one of the first arrivals among the so-called foreigners, he had always faithfully and loyally worked for the amelioration of the state in which his lot was cast, and had honestly and conscientiously endeavoured to promote the welfare of the people with whom he had identified himself. He assured them that he had never in his official dealings forgotten the special and predominant claims that Hyderabadees had on the Government, and that he always looked upon them with feelings of the highest regard and esteem. He highly admired and appreciated their good points, and it was his constant aim and endeavour to associate with them on terms of the closest friendship and cordiality. He was exceedingly thankful to say that he had not failed in this object, but that on the contrary he had succeeded so well that he had secured a not inconsiderable share of their real sympathy and good will. The entertainment which so many distinguished noblemen and gentlemen of Hyderabad had done him the honour to grace with their presence that evening, was in itself a conclusive evidence of the kind feelings they entertained towards him. It showed that they regarded him as no stranger or interloper, but as one of themselves. And so far as he was concerned he could honestly say that though by the mere accident of birth he was a Hindustani, he had made Hyderabad his permanent home and country, and had by the marriage of his nephew into one of the oldest, noblest, and wealthiest families of that state practically demonstrated that he not only wanted to mix freely with the people and to be identified with them by a community of interests, but that he also wished his descendants to be the real children of the soil in the true and literal sense of that expression.

This portion of the speech, and especially the last sentence, was greeted with prolonged and deafening cheers. After the applause had subsided, Nawab Mhosin-ul-Mulk in resuming alluded to the rumour about the quarrels and dissensions, among the Hindus and officials in the following terms :—

"During the past few months Hyderabad and its affairs have been very much before the public; in fact, far more than can be agreeable to the principal parties and the Governments concerned. It has been said that the country is the happiest which has no history. However that may be, I feel quite sure that here in India that province is regarded as the best governed about which there is the least heard. But the worst of it is that people who have done us the honour of discussing our affairs, have done so with but little knowledge of the facts, and have also been pleased to attribute to us motives which exist only in their own imaginations. If the newspapers are to be believed, we have all of us been engaged for the last many months in trying to cut each other's throats. In fact, that we have presented a spectacle somewhat similar to that of half a dozen cats tied up in a sack. Well, gentlemen, the cats have been let out of the bag, and our meeting this evening certainly does not look as if we had brought back many scratches from the terrible fight that is supposed to have taken place. But it is not only the newspapers that have written of us in this way. I find that the talk here in Hyderabad is even worse than what the newspapers print. In fact I am reminded of one of the games which we so often see when there are regimental sports. It is called the tug-of-war and is a game which Nawab Afsar Jung has himself taught you. There is a long rope with six people pulling at one end and six at the other. They pull and pull till they get black in the face, and at last one side tumbles down and sometimes the other falls on the top of them. Well, this is the game that people here seem to think we have been playing. But not content with looking on at this amusing game, the good people here seem to wish to join in it, and they go and pull behind that side which their interests or their inclinations lead them to prefer. 'I am for Mehdi Ali' calls out one; 'Mushtak Hoosan for ever' calls the other. 'No, no, Mahdi Hasain is the man,' exclaims the third. Nor are they content with these humble names, but they sometimes drag in higher [illegible] Gentlemen, I need not tell you that these rumours of mutual dissensions, jealousies and hatred are greatly exaggerated. But even if they were literally true, their broadcast dissemination does more harm than good. It does harm to the State and to the Government which it brings into disrepute, and does an infinite amount of mischief by casting abroad suspicions, and sowing seeds of discord. Even if there were no quarrel, some of the violent articles that have appeared in some of the newspapers are well calculated to cause one. An English poet says, speaking of two friends who had quarrelled and become bitter enemies :

"Alas they had been friends in youth;
But whispering tongues can poison truth."

Now, this is just what the whispering tongues have been persistently trying to do in the case of myself and my friend Nawab Intesar Jung Bahadoor, whom I have now known for nearly 25 years. I assure you I have always had the highest opinion of his ability and his loyalty towards Government and his friendship towards me. Nothing has ever occurred to alter that opinion, and though it is true that many people have tried to poison my mind against him, I have never heeded their slanders and have never seen any thing in his conduct to justify them. Indeed, I may say if he were my enemy, I should still esteem him higher than many of those who call themselves my friends. Well, gentlemen, this is the man, between whom and me a deadly struggle is believed to be going on, who is credited with the desire of bringing about my official ruin, and whose power and influence in the State I am supposed to be jealous of. Believe me, gentlemen, I should esteem myself the vilest of men if I permitted myself to entertain the shadow of a shade of any such feeling, or allowed my mind and judgment to be warped by such a petty passion as envy."

This portion of the speech frequently evoked loud and general laughter.

The Nawab then proceeded to exhort all classes to join heart and soul in promoting the best and truest interests of the State, in the following words :—

"We have in Hyderabad a fine country full of undeveloped resources. Much has been done under the fostering hand of a presence that is now removed from us; but there still remains much more to be done. We have plenty of talent, and we have for all our talent a wide field of employment. There are reforms which are needed, waste lands to be brought under cultivation, and deserted districts to be repopulated. I am now getting old and my best days are over, but I would earnestly ask of you, and especially of my younger colleagues, to devote their energies to such useful purposes, to increase the happiness, prosperity, and contentment of our people, and our sovereign, and to give to your own ambitions and desires a second place. If we are to be remembered by a future generation, let it be not on account of what we did for ourselves, but on account of what we did for our country. Let us pay no heed to those who go about sowing discord and dissension, but let us work together and assist each other mutually in the work that has to be done. It is the old story of the bundle of sticks. As long as they remain bound together they cannot be broken, but as soon as they are separated they can be snapped piecemeal. I can assure you that this is the feeling of those who form our Government, and I would beg of you to aid us in this respect to the best of your ability. One word more about myself—all that I have I owe to this Government. To them I owe my rise from a comparatively humble position to my present post. My wish is therefore to serve the Government that has helped me on in every way I can; and as I have been helped, so I hope to help others. Instead of being jealous I shall only be too glad to lend them a hand and do all in my power that they may have a career as successful as mine has been.

This is what I wish and desire to do, and these are the aims that I have in view. But the newspapers and gossips will not allow me to have them. Not only will they insist that I am quarrelling with my colleagues, but they even try to make out that my ambitions go so high that I wish to supplant the Minister and put myself in his place. It is only lately that some one came and asked me if this was not true. My answer was: At present I am only suffering from a disease of the lung and therefore it is not true; but when I shall be suffering from a disease of the brain it will be true! Such stories as these are only invented out of pure mischief. By spreading them people wish to raise quarrels between the persons whose names they drag in. It is too bad that such a story should be told of me and the Minister for whom I have the most sincere regard and esteem, and whom I look upon as my patron, protector and friend, as much as upon the late Sir Salar Jung, and from whom I invariably received the same kindly and considerate treatment.

Gentlemen, Sir Asman Jah, our present Minister, is above us all, and he is justly liked by all his subordinates. It is our duty to try and please him. Stories and rumours, however, of this kind are calculated to bring him and his Government into discredit. In the name, therefore, of the Minister, of our Sovereign, and of our country, I beg you to try and stop such stories and to cordially give us your assistance in the sometimes difficult task of governing."

The Nawab wound up the speech by invoking, in the approved Oriental fashion, all kinds of blessings on His Highness, and sat down amidst a thunder of applause.

Nawab Intesar Jung Bahadoor then rose to make a reply, but such evidently appeared to be the impression made on his heart by the touching words of the previous speaker that his eyes glistened with tears, his voice was low and subdued, and out of the very vehemence of his feelings, he found a difficulty in giving utterance to his thoughts and sentiments. He seemed to be quite overwhelmed by the kind and graceful way in which Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk had referred to his friendship and his talents. He observed that he was altogether taken by surprise, as he was not at all prepared to listen to such an able and fluent speech as the one their honoured host had treated them with, nor did he expect that his own name would be mentioned therein with such warm expressions of friendship and regard. He could not say more on that occasion than that during an intimate intercourse of upwards of 20 years, he had not only to feel grateful to Moulvi Mahdi Ali for his friendship, but also for many favours and obligations which he could never possibly obliterate from his memory. He was indeed so deeply indebted to his distinguished and venerable host, that he considered it would not be at all out of place for him if, to repay ever so little a portion of that debt, he was to carry Moulvi Mahdi Ali's shoes on his head. Although opinions might sometimes differ, he was sure no practical notion of his could ever be construed into an act of enmity to his esteemed friends, or give cause of exultation to their common ill-wishers.

The party ultimately broke up at a late hour.—*Deccan Times*.

AN amusing sketch of a Sister of Charity is (the *Hospital* states) given in a novel lately published. Sister

HOW TO LEARN SINGING.

In the new number of the *Contemporary Review* Sir Morell Mackenzie, writing on "Speech and Song," gives a good deal of advice to singers—amateur and professional—from which we take the following extracts :—

CAN YOU SING IN STAYS ?

It is a curious fact that men breathe differently from women, the former using the abdominal method—that is, pushing down the diaphragm—and the latter doing most of the work with their upper ribs. One reason of this difference is that the fair sex insist on fixing their lower ribs, to which the diaphragm is attached, with stays, which make free movement of that muscle impossible. Doctors have fulminated against tight-lacing for the last three centuries, but to as little purpose as the Archbishop of Rheims thundered against the jackdaw. . . . The truth appears to be, however, that the slight pressure exercised by stays does not matter in the case of ladies who are not called upon to use their voices professionally, and who do not care to excel as amateurs. In the ordinary work of life stays do not cause any inconvenience, and it is only when they are absurdly tight that they do serious harm to the internal organs. In the case of the artiste it is quite otherwise; here anything which in the smallest degree diminishes the vital capacity seriously handicaps the singer.

WHEN SHOULD SINGING LESSONS BEGIN ?

I am strongly of opinion that training can hardly be begun too early. Of course, the kind and amount of practice that are necessary in the adult would be monstrous in a young child, but there is no reason why, even at the age of six or seven, the right method of voice production should not be taught. Singing, like every other art, is chiefly learned by imitation, and it seems a pity to lose the advantage of those precious early years when that faculty is most highly developed. There is no fear of injuring the larynx or straining the voice by elementary instruction of this kind ; on the contrary, it is habitual faulty vocalization which is pernicious. The sooner the right way of using the voice is taught the more easy will it be to guard against the contraction of bad habits, which can only be corrected at a later period with infinite trouble. Many of the finest voices have been trained almost from the cradle, so to speak. I need only mention Adelina Patti, Christine Nilsson, Jenny Lind, and Mdme. Albani.

THE "CRACKING" QUESTION.

I have already more than once expressed my belief that there is no reason why training, within certain limits and under strict supervision by a competent person, should not be carried on when the voice is in the transition stage of its development from childhood to adolescence. The stock argument, invariably advanced to prove the necessity of suspending the education of the voice till it has passed through the "breaking" period, is that, as the parts are undergoing active changes, they therefore require complete rest. This would equally apply to the limbs, and, in some degree, also to the brain. Yet I am not aware that it has ever been proposed to forbid growing lads from exercising their bodies even in games involving considerable muscular violence, or to interrupt the education of the mental powers till the brain has become fully formed.

WHAT IS "GOOD FOR THE VOICE ?"

There is even more superstition among singers than among speakers as to what is "good for the voice." A formidable list of things which were supposed by the ancients to be injurious is given by Pliny ; it includes such a variety of animal and vegetable substances that one wonders how unfortunate vocalists could have found life worth living under such ultra-Spartan conditions. Our modern artistes tend to err rather in the opposite direction, to judge from their extraordinarily comprehensive views as to what is "good" for the voice. Every species of drink from champagne to hot water, and almost every recognized article of food, including that particularly British institution, cold roast beef, has its devotees. I have no manner of doubt that every one of these things is really beneficial, not from any occult virtue that there is in them, but because the solids give strength, while the liquids moisten and lubricate the throat. That is the whole secret of the cordials and elixirs in which many vocalists place their trust.

WHY HAVE WE SO FEW FINE VOICES ?

One of the most remarkable things relating to song at the present day is the scarcity of really fine voices. Except Mdme. Patti, whose glorious voice is now too seldom heard, and Mdme. Christine Nilsson, who, to the regret of all lovers of song, has quitted the lyric stage, Mdme. Albani and Mdme. Sembrich are almost the sole inheritors of the renown of the great prime donne of old. It is not only in compass and quality that our latter-day voices are inferior to those of preceding generations, but in endurance. Catalani's magnificent voice remained unimpaired up to extreme old age, and Farinelli's only died with him. Mattеucci, when past his eightieth year, used to sing in church every Sunday *per mera devozione*, and such was the freshness and flexibility of his voice that those who could not see him took it to be that of a young man in the flower of his age. Indeed, this was not very uncommon in singers trained according to the best traditions of the old Italian school. That the high concert pitch now generally used, especially in this country throws an unnatural strain on even the finest voices, is a fact as to which most authorities are agreed. Herr Joachim complains that he is obliged to begin screwing up his violin eight weeks before he comes to England, in order that the instrument may not be injured by a sudden change. It is not so easy, however, for the singer to prepare *his* delicately strung instrument in the same way, and the result is necessarily great strain to the vocal cords and throat generally. The high pitch used in England leads to the production of very disagreeable shrieking ; notes are delivered which are in no sense artistically beautiful, and which they "split the ears of the groundlinge."

HOW DICKENS WROTE "OUR MUTUAL FRIEND."

DICKENS told me (writes Mr. G. W. Child's in the new number of *Lippincott's*) that before beginning any one of his works he thought it out fully, and then made a skeleton from which he elaborated it. The most interesting and valuable memento I have of him is the original manuscript of "Our Mutual Friend." It is the only complete manuscript of any of Dickens's novels outside of the Kensington Museum ; though one or two of his short Christmas stories, I believe, are to be found in this country and in England. A skeleton of the story is prefixed to each volume, the first covering sixteen, the second eighteen pages of quarto paper. These skeletons show how Dickens constructed his stories. They are very curious. Here is a sample page :—

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND, NO. 1.

CHAPTER I.

On the lookout.

The Man, in his boat, watching the tides.
The Gaffer,—Gaffer—Gaffer Hexam—Hexam.
His daughter rowing. Jen, or Lizzie.
Taking the body in tow.
His dissipated partner, who has "Robbed a live man !"
Riderhood—this fellow's name.

CHAPTER II.

The man from somewhere.
The entirely new people.
Everything new—Grand-father new—if they had one.
Dinner Party—Twemlow, Podsnap, Lady Tippins, Alfred Lighthouse, also Eugene—Mortimer, languid and tells of Harmon the Dust Contractor.
Then follow sentences, written everywhere on the page, like this : "Work in the girl who was to have been married and made rich," &c.

PARTICULARS are to hand of an extraordinary occurrence which has created a great sensation in Stockport, and just now is much talked of. A man died whose life was known to be insured for £12, and the widow, some days afterwards, went to draw the money. To her disgust, she learned that the money was payable to the sister of the deceased. The enraged widow returned to her home, and seizing the corpse of her husband beat it in a barbarous fashion, and in reply to protestations threatened to throw the body into the street. On the strength of drawing the money the widow had ordered a coffin, and the sister did the same, the result being that two coffins were sent home for the one body.

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IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is absolutely necessary for the preservation of Health.

YOU cannot overstate its great value in keeping the BLOOD PURE; as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the groundwork of Malarious Diseases, BLOOD POISONS, and all Liver Complaints, or as a HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a gentle Laxative or Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is invaluable.

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Biliousness.	Sick Headache.	Unnatural Excitement.
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Constipation.	Feverishness.	Impure Blood.

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HEALTHY BILE.—When the liver is not making healthy bile, or insufficient quantity, the blood becomes impure—the groundwork of disease, and produces constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, headache, &c. ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is the best remedy.

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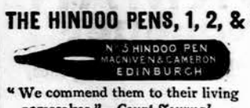

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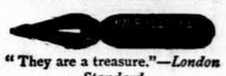

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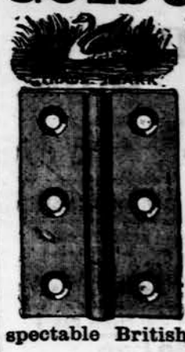

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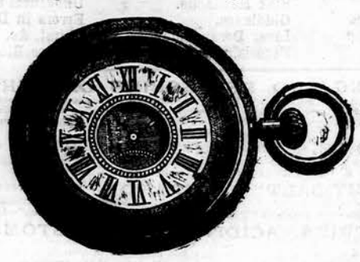

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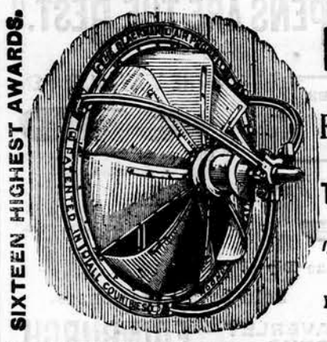

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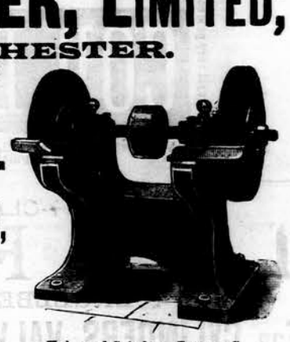

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